Scott. II.27—23,006—24-12-32.

M. S. G. (1933) Department.

M.G. SERIES.

G.O. No. 1273-P.H.

DATED 12-6-1933.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Licences - Mangalore Taluk Board - (South Kanara District) - Cashew nut factories - extraction of oil from cashew nut shells - Design of a mechanical roaster - Papers Recorded.

Seen dsg for favour pls 12/9

Mangalore, South Kanara.

September 7th, 1931.

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR,

B. Muniswami Naidu ,

Chief Minister , Government of Madras,

Madras ,

37238

Sir,

We feel compelled to approach you once again in the matter of Cashew-nut factory and granting of licenses by the Mangalore Taluk Board. During your visit to Mangalore town in the month of May 1931 we placed before you the whole question and you were kind enough to give it a very patient hearing.

2 Since then, through the intervention of the District Collector, the Taluk Board President called for a conference in the Collector's office of all parties concerned on the 13th July 1931. In this conference the Taluk Board President , after duly considering the whole situation, declared that he would be granting the necessary licenses to the various cashew -nut factories under certain conditions which the cashew nut factory owners readily accepted in the interest of the general public. It is nearly two months and the licenses are not yet issued . In the meanwhile it is reported that the Assistant Director of Public Health, Madras, visited Mangalore recently and the interested parties took him round the factories but never came into the premises of the various factories and enquiried the matter on the spot. For some reason or other the licenses are not yet issued and as a matter of fact we are given to understand that we will have to close our roasting operations very soon because the Assistant Director of Public Health has opined that the smoke and fumes coming out of roasting of cashew nuts are a nuissance and injurious to public health.

3 On account of this delay in granting of licenses the factory owners are in a great nervous condition and this is indirectly affecting the cashew-nut market here and abroad and on account of such nervousness the industry as such has received a set back in prices, etc. and consequently an invisible loss to the District in these days of world depression.

4 That this industry ,which is today employing more than six thousand labourers, is the only industry in this district which is surviving the great shock of world depression. On account of this survival and expected development this industry is and will be a source of substantial income to the Government by way of Customs, income-tax, etc. and is and will be finding work to numerous others, such as box-makers, tinkers, etc.

5 The plea given out for withholding licenses this year, although licenses were issued without any objection for the last five or six years, is that the smoke coming from out of the roasting operations is said to be injurious to public health. Such sweeping statements are being made and written without proper scientific and systematic investigations or analysis. Even on this point we venture to submit that medical opinion is divided and not opinion under such circumstances can be considered conclusive and final. The rate of mortality or sickness among either the labourers actually employed in the work or among those living in the vicinity as compared to those living in the best portions of the town does not justify that the smoke has in any way proved injurious to human health.

6 An industry of this nature, which employs labourers by thousands, must necessarily be located in some place within easy distance of the town as otherwise labourers cannot come and return home. Moreover, unfortunately this town has no suitable transport facilities . And hence the factories must necessarily remain in the vicity of the town. Further on account of the necessity of getting skilled labour only the factory owners have found it impossible to migrate to any distant hill-tops.

7 We may be allowed to mention again the fact that when these factories were first started at Urva, Bolloor Village, in their present sites, the surroundings were a barren waste ground and the Local Board instead of declaring it as an industrial area permitted a number of huts to spring up and allowed others to construct houses. Those that have chosen to come and live in the immediate neighbourhood of the factories have done it at their own sweet will and pleasure and as such have not right to complain

now

8 The cashew nut industry at presenthas proved a soothing panacea to the terrible ills of unemployment and the withholding of issuing of licenses and trying to trouble an industry which forebodes a very bright future is not a good policy for authorities who have interest of the public at heart.

9 We have already suggested and desire to reiterate the same assurance once again that we are prepared to co-operate wholeheartedly with the authorities concernand in their efforts to find out any solution scientific or otherwise to solve the problem of reducing the smoke nuisance.

10 We have created large vested interests in the locality and have large amount of forward contracts made with foreign buyers and if we are asked to close down our factories on account of more imaginary than real evils arising out of smoke the loss to us and the general public on account of unemploment will be really give.such a setback to the prosperity of this district that will not be possible to regain it in one generation.

11 In the circumstance we pray that your goodself may be pleased in consideration of large issues involed, to find out a solution that would be satisfactory to all concerned.

We beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

Per. Pro. N. B. Thakur & Co.

For Shri Vasudev Subraya Malkar

Partner

For. Mirjan Annappa Ananthe Pai & Sons.

Partner.

& others.

Sec
Leg Sec 1149

MANGALORE, 28th MAY, 1931.

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR B. MUNISWAMI NAIDU,
CHIEF MINISTER, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
_M_A_N_G_A_L_O_R_E_.

S i r,

On the 20th April 1931 the President of the Mangalore Taluk Board issued a notice to Cashew Nut Factory Owners for holding an enquiry in the matter of complaints received by - him regarding the offensive and unwholesome smell and dangerous fumes emanating from the roasting of Cashew Nuts, etc. The Factory Owners have already put before the Taluk Board President several proposals and this matter is under consideration as per R.O.C. 978 - 31 dated 7th May 1931 received from the Taluk - Board. According to the sense of the enquiry proceedings held on 22-4-31 at the Taluk Board Office we think, the President is strongly of opinion of removal of roasting operations to some far off places or to have some sort of mechanical process t o minimise the offensive smoke which is said to be injurious to public health. Before any definite action is taken in this matter we beg to submit this memorandum for your kind consideration.

2 We seek your permission at the outset to trace the beginning and growth of this industry in this district, t.h e magnitude and importance it has now reached to and the abiding effect it has on the economic development and prosperity of the Town, Taluk and District, so that your goodself may be in a position to judge the situation from all viewpoints.

3 It will be interesting to know that the Cashew Nut Roasting business has been carried on in this Town and the other parts of the district, though in comparatively small quantities, since the past 30 or 35 years.

4 The business in recent years, however, received a great impetus and encouragement owing to the continued increase i n

in demand of Peeled Cashew Kernels from the Continental and American markets. Incidentally this has considerably contributed to the prosperity and the economical development of the district which may be easily guessed from the export figures of this commodity. Last year nearly 3 to 4 million pounds - Cashew Kernels, worth about Rs.20,00,000/- were exported from this port.

5 To meet the increasing demand and to put the process on a more scientific and commercial basis roasting houses or factories had to be erected and those responsible for raising these factories took care to select sites far away from thickly populated areas but within easy reach from the Town so that necessary labour may be secured without inconveniencing any one.

6 When the first factory was erected, about six years ago, in Urva, Bollour - the whole area surrounding it was a vacant waste-land and other similar factories sprang up close by in the following years.

7 Year after year lisences were renewed, Health Officers, Factory Inspectors and other responsible officials inspected and paid visits without raising any objections whatsoever.

8 Necessarily with the springing up of these factories, a number of shops and other huts began to be erected in the immediate vicinity. Dwelling sites were given to Adidravidas a n d few other people purchased lands and built houses nearby. We mention this to show that we did not rush to an area already filled with dwelling houses and built factories and roasting houses but we were there first and those that now protest came there long after with the full knowledge that these roasting houses were existing there. Your goodself will be pleased to see that these persons have very little justification to complain of any nuisance and should they experience any nuisance at all it is of their own seeking.

10 We may be permitted to mention here that the roasting process commences about 3 a.m. and finishes before 9 a.m. at the latest. The greater portion of the work is done when the whole population of the locality is asleep and is over before they actually get outdoors, while in many places within the Municipal area, almost in the midst of dwelling houses a n d in thickly populated areas roasting is done in fairly large quantities without any particular restriction.

10 That nothing short of 1½ lac of rupees are invested in the buildings and other necessary materials at various - factories at Urva-Bollour - it will not be so quite an easy affair to shift them to other places. The shifting of all these, over and above involving very large loss to the Owners, has other practical difficulties, which it is difficult to overcome unless we are prepared to suffer complete ruin.

11 We have already entered into forward contracts with Continental and American business firms for supply of fixed quantities at fixed periods and should we fail to act as - stipulated we shall have to pay heavy damages which will mean total loss to us in money and prestige.

12 The shifting of these roasting houses to another - locality even if that is possible, will completely dislocate business and cause delay and disappointment necessitating the committal of breach of contracts involving very serious consequences, the magnitude and seriousness of which cannot adequately be measured or estimated at present.

13 Then again one fails to see the complete protection and immunity from the so called nuisance of smoke and fumes even if these factories are shifted elsewhere. Because wherever factories will be erected shops and houses will spring up in the new area and similar objections will come up and we may again be asked to shift and thus we will have no chance of having a pitched camp anywhere.

14 The recent objection raised against these roasting houses is that the smoke and fumes coming out of roasting operations are injurious to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood. While we respect the various professional opinions expressed on this point we desire to submit that actual careful investigations, if taken, may prove that the health of neither the residents in the immediate neighbourhood nor of men and women actually employed in these roasting houses has ever been adversely affected. Perhaps it may be proved that the rate of mortality amongst the labourers employed and people living nearby does not bear a higher proportion than what it actually is among the people that live in the best portion of the Town and the Taluk area.

15 From our own factory muster-rolls and other records we find very few of our labourers absenting themselves on account of any serious sickness. There has been no epidemic of any kind prevailing in this area nor there has been any complaints of any epidemics breaking on account of water of neighbouring wells being contaminated with the fume and smoke particles.

16 In the face of these incontrovertible facts one cannot simply say that smoke is dangerous and injurious to human health unless he has any data to base his conclusions upon, specially when the opinion thus expressed causes immense loss to the trading section of the town and adversely affects the prosperity and economical development of the whole of the district.

17 At present 3 to 4 thousand labourers, mostly women are actively employed in this industry and as a result of this more than 15000 persons are fed and clothed.

18 With a tendency for a decline and fall in the Tile and Coffee business there is no other industry that now copes with the question of unemployment as effectively as this, and every year Cashew Nut business is growing steadily and employing - larger number of labourers.

19 Apart from the question of employment it also helps the Agricultural development in as much as this business has given an impetus to the cultivation and growth of the cashew tree, and everywhere waste lands are being brought under cultivation for this purpose. Demand for Nuts is so great that the local supply being insufficient we are forced to import them from Africa, worth about Rs.3,00,000/-.

20 This industry has helped to raise the importance of our district and town as a great commercial centre in the foreign market and the business augers a bright future.

21 This growing industry is also a source of additional revenue to the Government in the shape of Port dues, Income-tax, license-fees, professional tax, etc. and gives employment to several tinkers and box-makers and thus helps considerably the economic development of the District - a consideration which can never be underestimated.

22 The agitation now launched and the protests submitted are more far-fetched and the grievances are more imaginary than ~~usual~~ real. Most of the poor people use Cashew-shells as fuel for their household purposes. If the smoke or fumes given out by these shells has been found injurious by these people we do not think shells would have been used so freely as fuel by the poor people.

23 Expert medical authorities have often declared this smoke to be absolutely non-injurious and beneficial in disinfecting the atmosphere.

24 In this connection we may also be permitted to point out that in other towns, such as, Malvan & Vengurla in the Ratnag. District, where such roasting factories are working over a decade, the Municipal and Taluk authorities have fully permitt these operations to be carried on within the Municipal a n d Taluk areas after ascertaining opinions of all authorities co cerned.

25 We wish also to say a word on the provisions of the Local Board Act under which this business is held liable to be licensed. The pertinent section relating to it is neither clear nor conclusive. We beg leave to invite your kind attention to Schedule VII of the Local Board Act of 1920 as amended by Act No.XI of 1930. You will be pleased to see that clause (n) of Schedule VII has been substantially amended and sub-clauses (n), (o), (p),(q) are substituted. Whether the roasting of Cashew Nuts and other allied operation can be classed as Industrial process requiring licenses, etc. is a matter for careful and considered legal opinion and correct interpretation.

26 We shall, however, for the purpose of a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the whole problem be willing to co-operate whole-heartedly with the authorities should they appoint a committee of expert medical men, drawn from all sections of the medical profession, to go into the question thoroughly with the owners and others interested and to suggest practical methods of minimising or mitigating the smoke or any other nuisance.

27 In the matter of mechanical roasting process we may be allowed to mention that one of us (Messrs. N.B.Thakur Co.) has been actively engaged in finding out such a mechanical roaster with the help of expert American technical advisers. More than three or four of such machineries have been tried and found commercially useless and impracticable. During the visit of the Director of Industries to this factory (of Messrs. N.B.Thakur) in last January the whole question was put before him and his help has been sought to find out a sort of a mechanical roaster whereby the smoke and fume nuisance may be practically put an end to. In his recent letter No.101-A31, dated the 10th May 1931, the Director of Industries writes that under his instructions experiments are being carried on and so far the results have been encouraging.

28 Before we close we may be allowed to bring to your notice that within half a mile radius of the Cashew Nut roasting houses

houses at Urva - Bolloor - there are Coffee and Tile Factories. This has developed into a sort of Industrial area where most of the labour population is living. And we can never hope to get 3 to 4 thousand labourers, especially women, who cannot walk - 2 or 3 miles twice a day, far away from the present limits of area; and many of these are skilled workers. Unlike other big cities no transport facilities exist in our town for conveying labourers from the town to the factory area. In the circumstance this area with so many factories and labour population may be declared as "Industrial Area" with all restrictions and privileges coming within the perview of such a term.

We have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servants,

Per Pro. N. B. Thakur.

(Messrs N. B. Thakur)

For ULLAL VASUDEVA SUBRAYA MALLYA

Partner.

for Indian Food Products Co.

L. S. S Dept

37236 From the Cashew nut factory Owners Dated 7. 9. 31.

Licence - Mangalore the Cashew nut factories - Refusal of licence

Memo - 37236-1 E Pt 8 2/9

Referred to the P. T. B. Mangalore for very early Remarks .. the reply be submitted thro' the Collector of S. Kanara and the D. P. H.

Dy 1879 by file

Dpd. Van Post Passenger

Dpr's. [illegible] 87

Date 23/9/1931

1,2 3

To The P. T. B. Mangalore (with a Copy of the Cf.)

Copy to the Collr S. Kanara.

" D P H

IR. 31/10 R 16/11

BS 24/9/31

Note The Remarks of the P. T. B may first be called for. Thereafter he may be asked to submit his reply thro' the Collr & the D P H.

Dy 4879

BS 24/9/31

Secretary L.S.G. Dept. 2/10 IV 39636

To

The Hon Dewan Bahadoor B.Munniswamy Naidu Esq

Chief Minister to the Government of Madras

From

H.V.Baliga
Baliga Brothers
Mangalore

Sir,

I have been directed by the residents of Boldor, a suburb of Mangalore to bring to your kind notice their grievances about cashewnut roasting conducted here. Months back they had approached you with a mass petition but perhaps due to our illuck we have been denied even an acknowledgement. I cannot but write to you franckly about the working of our minds re-the Goverment's policy where health and sanitation of the masses are concerned.

2 Sir, we have been told by the taluk board President in a casual talk that the so called industry owners have approached you through your so called personal friend Mr. S.N.Saldhana, a retired Deputy collector and influencing you to grant them licences in this area. This very hubbub in the town has made the Taluk Board President to watch rather than do either way. As per saying 'Nero fiddling while Rome burns', when all this happens the health of the locality is spoiling inch by inch. One can witness young children, Pregnant women dieing with respiratory dieseases. Hon Sir, If Mr S.N.Saldhana is your personal friend I am your admirer. I have asked the poverty stikken neibours of mine that Dewan Bahadur may be a friend of Mr Saldhana but he is also a friend of POOR PEOPLE. I have been following your activities last several years. Your public utterances before you came to this exalted position bear testimony to this. When the Government annoused the present Ministry I have told to all my friends that we are blessed with the best and sympethetic Ministers. Hence we are praying God, sothat He may grant you courage to do justice to all alike.

3 Sir, this question is one of life and death to us. We have the best Madical advice that the smoke is very dangerous to human cunsurption. It is bad for all , the labourers, the residents, plants, birds, and animals. Directors of P.H. Several D.M.O's, D.H.O's, M.H.O.'S and even private practitioners say that the smoke is not only a nuisance but it is serious menace to public health. Herewith I have attached a plan of the Sub-urb. You will see 8 factories working in an area in all about ¼ sq.miles. The factories 1 to 7 are working just on the border of the Muncipality. No8 within the muncipality. This factory (no8) belongs to the INDIAN FOOD PRODUCTS CO and they are not roasting cashewnuts there. What we want is that these 7 factories too should not roast there but must roast 3 to 4 miles from the town.

4 Hon. Sir, cashewnut industry is in its infancy in our district. We want it a prosperous manhood. The present factories are working under very objectionable methods.

NS 3/10/31

It is like this. I find one man prospering in that line. Either I want to ruin him or to compete with him. I am related to a director of a local bank or I myself is a director of a bank. Easily I can get a loan of 4 to 5 thousands. Labour is very cheap. If I pay 4 to 5 as per day per head I can get hundreads of labourers. As soon as I wish to have this trade I ask my clerk to get a small ground on lease and inform labourers. He does it and in a day or two my 'Mushroom 'like factory is ready, on an open ground without walls or seating arrangements or anything- with merely 2 or 3 ~~mushroom~~ zinc sheet sheds I begin to roast cashewnuts. Roasting and peeling goes on and at the weekend I approach a shipper to ship the same to whereever he likes for whatever price he wants. Thus the Millianaire of America or Europe gets the best milklike white cashewnuts at the cheapest rate-the labourers a pittance, the neibours the black monster. The factory owner gets somecash from the shipper for his week's expences and lo- by the end of 6 or 8 months the so called factory owner is indebted to the Bank and all people & one day quietly he leaves the town to enjoy with whatever money he has got cornerd, at Goa or Bombay.

5/ Sir, such business should never be encouraged. This on economic grounds. Now I want to show on the grod grounds of HEALTH & SANITATION. Hon, Sir, as our saying goes 'One has to die to see herven' it is only if you are there for a few hours you will cometo know your about our grievances. Kindly for the sake of oppressed labourers & dejected poverty strikken poor neibours just immagine the scene. Each factory having a doz or two ovens with big iron frying pans, using the peeled shells as fuel while roasting, black and dangerous smoke oozes out in torrents and spreading over the whole locality. We have females and children at home as you all have, we have dumb animals as all of you have. How can male members tolerate this nuisance, when females caugh and children die of suffocation. Man to man we are one before our Creator. Hence we beg of you to stop this without delay. The health of the Locality is spoiling inch by inch. If you just refer Muncipal Health office files you will know that this particular ward is effected with all kinds of respiratory diseases.

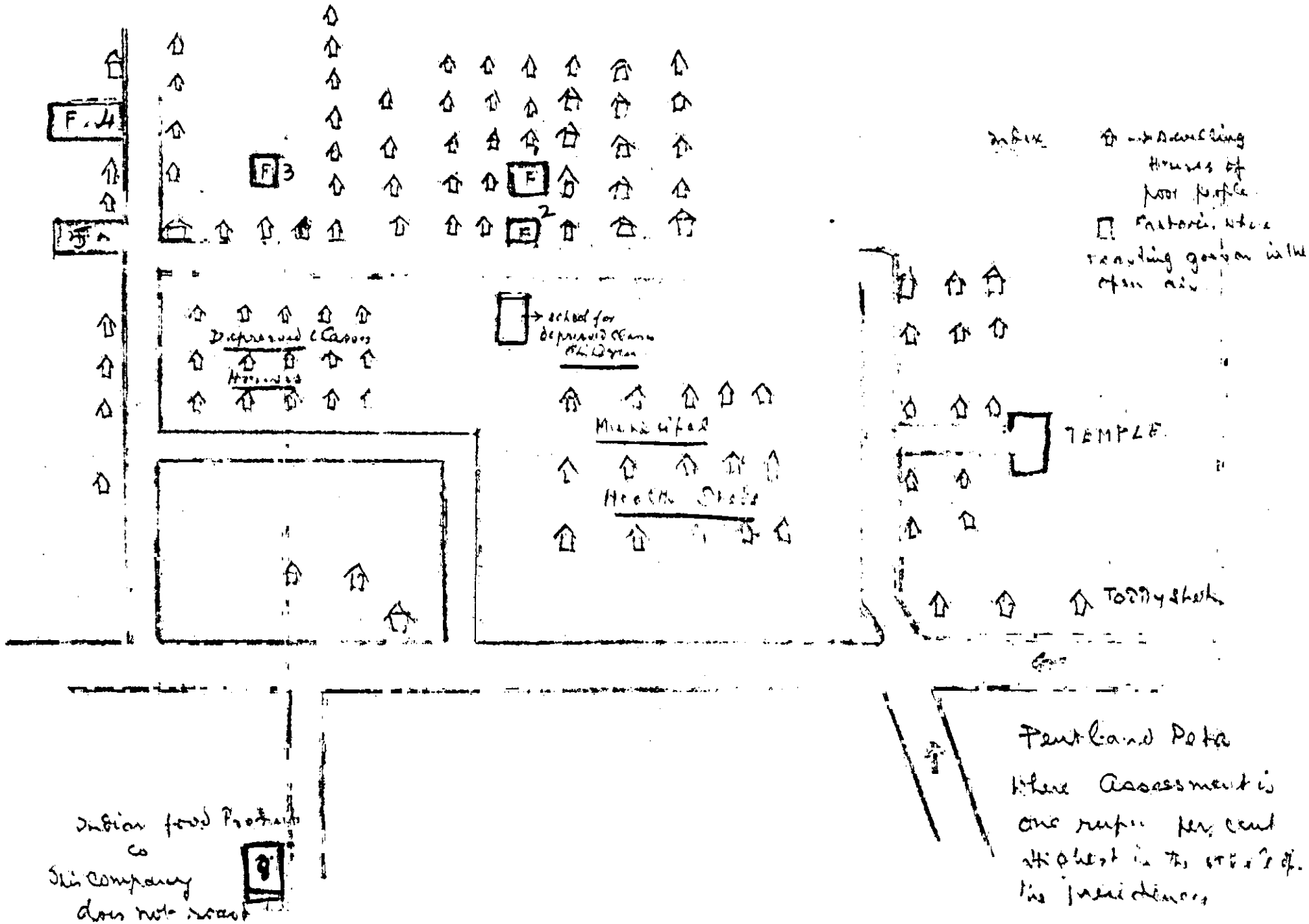
6/ Of all industries the cashewnut roasting has been declared to be very dangerous one by the Health Department. Being a neibour myself I can with authority say that due to this I have seen flower plants never budding inspite of best of soil, vegitables not yielding, and leaves on trees get burnt. Even crows are not habiting the place. When Doctors are called to attend on cases they advise immediate removal of the patients. We have shown half doz cases of asthma, consumtion, Eve troubles etc to the Taluk Board President as well as the Muncipal and Dt Health officers. Plenty of labourers are suffocating daily. There is absolutely no organisation of labour nor madical relief to them. Young and old women go to the factories and sit on the open ground-no arrangement for taking their food- no urinary. To an onlooker it is all shameless. It is really wonderful how the authorities can sit idle on this, though it is going on for months and years together. The Director of P.H. and also Industries must be aware of this. We are

all unlucky. Everywhere in the world Health and Sanitation Department of the respective Govt's have executive powers in their hands. But here it is denied by the Government. Every where it is the duty of the Government to Educate the masses as regards their Health and Sanitation .In this particular case the masses say that such and such a thing is bad for them and requests the Govt to give them relief. But the authorities are not moving with the times. We Earnestly hope and pray God that He may give you courage to do justice to your own starving and oppressed brethren. With this prayer we humbly beg of you to give us FRESH AIR, which is our birthright.

Your obedient servant

B. V. Baly

Mangalore
23rd sep 31


F.4
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Depressed Classes
Hospital
school for depressed classes children
Mission Hospital
Health Centre
TEMPLE
Toddy shop
Indian food Products Co
Skin Company does not work
Panchayat Police
where Assessment is one rupee per cent whereas in the other parts of the jurisdiction

C.F. 30.

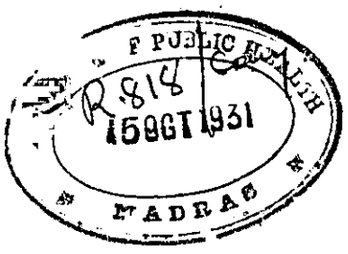
DEPARTMENT.

16

Received ..... 192 . *Registered* ..... 192 .

Subject.

Roasting of Cashew nuts- in Urva, Boloor village, Mangalore Taluk- detailed report-submitted as called for by Government.



ENCLOSURES.
No .....
.....
Spare copies .....

Dir No. 929 B/31
H.T.B.

Station Mangalore *Dated the* 28th September 192/ 31

From (Name) M.R.Ry. K. Sadasiva Adiga Avl., B.A.B.L.,

(Designation) President, Taluk Board, Mangalore.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Local Self Government Department.

Through, The Collector of South Kanara
~~Sirs~~ and
The Director of Public Health,
Madras.

1 p 11 a wk

DESPATCHED.
12 SEP 1931

Sir,

Adverting to Government Memorandum No.37236-1-E2 P.H. dated the 22nd instant, I have the honour to submit following remarks in the matter.

2. The area that is now most objected is a small - ground in Urva of Boloor village just outside the Municipal limits where the roasting of cashew nuts is carried on a very large scale.

3. The Public Health Department is of decided opinion that the voluminus fumes, arising out of the open pans in which the cashew nuts are roasted, are positively dangerous to the -- health

health of the people residing in the neighbourhood of the places where the roasting is now carried on and these ovens emit offensive fumes which are dangerous to human life and health and the roasting in the said places is a public nuisance and that the said places -- are unsuitable for the said purpose from a sanitary point of view. There is moreover a public road passing through the middle of this area and these offensive and nauseating fumes cover the passers by. These fumes can be seen entering the dwelling houses in the vicinity. They travel large areas according to the direction of the flow of the winds. Even vegetation exposed to these smokes does not seem to -- thrive. A casual stay of a few minutes in this area will convince any one that no elaborate scientific or systematic investigation or analysis is necessary to realise the imminent danger to which life and health of the residents of this locality will be subjected on account of these injurious smokes. It may be persons who are habituated to roasting these cashew nuts, may get immuned to it owing to their constant contact with the fumes and smells and may not suffer immediately from -- the effects thereof. But the same may not be the case with others -- including small children residing in the locality who may have to --- suffer untold miseries.

4. At the conference in the Collector's Office held on the --- 13th of July 1931, I was inclined, on the representations of the Factory Owners running cashew nut business, to the view that licenses could be granted on strict conditions that the Factory Owners should before the end of November 1931 construct enclosed chambers with chimneys 30 feet high for carrying off the dis-agreeable smoke into high altitude so as not to allow any portion of the fumes diffusing on the surface and that the roasting should be limited to a period between 5 A.M. and 11 A.M. daily and that in case of breach of any one of these conditions, the license should stand cancelled. But on the 17th of July 1931, I received a communication from the Public Health Department that roasting of cashew nuts should be prohibited in the residential areas as it is an offensive and dangerous trade in its full sense. There was no representative of the Public Health Department present in the said Conference. One of the Factory Owners told me subsequently that it

was

was not possible to have enclosed chambers for frying cashew nuts with chimneys as originally proposed as it would ---- suffocate the man at the roaster and the experiment to have enclosed chambers with chimneys to avoid diffusion of smoke on the surface was a failure. In these circumstances, the final orders in the matter had to be deferred.

5. The operation that is most objected to in this case is the roasting of cashew nuts. As for other operations in--- connection with this cashew nut business, for instance, shelling peeling, packing etc., there does not seem to be any serious objection. Licenses may be granted under easy conditions for using fuel or machinery for heating the cashew nuts for the purpose of peeling. The labourers employed actually for roasting are very few. The roasting of cashew nuts may be done in some other unobjectionable places where there are no residential houses in the vicinity and the cashew nuts fried there may be transported to these factories for further operations. The labourers employed for other parts of the business could do their work in this area only. I do not think the cost of transport of these fried nuts will be much. Nor will such a procedure be a set back or detrimental to the industry. In fact, I understand that one of Factory Owners even now gets the nuts roasted in another area and they are transported to his Factory in this area for other operations. I suggested this in the very beginning to the Factory Owners but I think they are trying to save the cost of transport, if possible.

6. It is not true that when the Factories were first started, the surroundings were barren waste grounds. Two of the Factories were started in or about 1926. A small one came into existence in 1929. The other two big Factories were added to this locality, one in 1930 and another in --- 1931. The oldest of the Factories were started with three ovens. Now the total number of ovens in this small area is

is 31. There are not less than 25 old houses in the immediate neighbourhood which houses must have been built one or two generations before the business was first started in this area. Now there are about 100 houses in the vicinity.

7. At the time of the issuing of licenses in the previous years, some of the owners of the Factories then existing represented that some scientific and mechanic experiment was being tried to minimise the offensive fumes and assured that such machinery will be -- installed early; but the said assurances were never materialised. The Local Board could not declare the said area as an Industrial -- area as the properties in the neighbourhood belonged to private --- owners.

8. As for the vested interests of the Factory Owners in - this locality, it is true that some of the Factory Owners have invested some money there though the amount alleged by them is very much exaggerated. As the Authorities have been impressing upon -- them the fact that the disagreeable smoke arising out of their --- roasting business should be mitigated, they should have reasonably expected that there was some risk in the matter. Anyhow, as there is no objection for their carrying on their business except that of the roasting of cashew nuts which may be transferred to some other unobjectionable locality, the question of their vested interests, whatever that may be, does not really arise.

9. I do not think that there can be any estoppel against the residents in the neighbourhood of these Factories as the Factory Owners seem to contend. Apart from the fact that the residents of the locality can at any time request the Government to protect their health and save them from the evil effects of these dangerous fumes, they would never have conceived the expansion of this business among their midst all at once from a couple or two ovens into 31 ovens in such a short time.

10. I believe there is no question of any unemployment in these cases. I am sure the industry will go on and the Factory

Owners will not stop their business which seems to be a very lucrative one, if they are asked to transfer the -- roasting of cashew nuts to some other unobjectionable place. It is not true that places cannot be found within easy --- distance of this area. There are many places available -- within four or five miles from this area. Even now, the labourers do not live in this area but they come from distant places. The shifting of a roasting business to some other locality will not make any difference so far as the -- labourers are concerned. I do no think that the Factory Owners could put forward any genuinine grievance against the shifting of the roasting of cashew nuts to some other unobjectionable locality.

11. The object is not to trouble the industry or to put any set back upon it even though the poor labourers get very little for the hard and nasty work done by them and huge profits go into the pockets of either the Factory Owners or some Foreign Firms. But the object in view is the protection of the health of the poor people working in ---- these Factories as also of the people residing in the neighbourhood of the Factories. The health of these people is atleast as much important as the industry and has to be --- safegurded. Nor will it be justifiable to wait indefinitely till these Factory Owners choose to solve the intricate problem of reducing the smoke nuisance by some scientific method by putting off the evil day by mere sweet assurances.

12. It is also not true that within the Municipal area in the midst of dwelling houses and in thickly populated areas roasting of cashew nuts is permitted in fairly large quantities without any particular restrictions. On the --- other hand, it is only after the Municipality refused licenses some of these people have crossed the Municipal limits and begun carrying on their business with redoubled vigour.

13. I beg to suggest that in the interests of humanity

Factory Owners should be ordered to transfer their roasting operations to some other unobjectionable locality without reference to the small cost of transport and allow the poor and helpless residents of the locality in question to live in peace and happiness.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

K Sadasiva Adiga
President.

Ref.No.9563-31.

Submitted to Government, Local Self Government Department, through the Director of Public Health, Madras.

1. The President, Taluk Board, Mangalore objects to the roasting of cashew nuts in the area under reference and urges that the number of labourers actually employed in the roasting operation is very small. This is true. But roasting and shelling have to be done side by side and a large number of labourers is employed in the shelling operation. If only shelling is to be done in the present area and roasting in another place far away, it is said that trade in cashew nuts will suffer very much owing to the fact that a fair price is paid only for whole beans and not for broken pieces. It will, it seems, be impossible to get whole beans from the shells unless shelling is done soon after the roasting and when the shells are still warm. When shells get cool, it is said that beans get broken in the process of shelling.

2. The fumes consequent on the roasting of the cashew nuts are, no doubt, a nuisance, but such roasting is being carried on, on a smaller scale, by individuals in the back yards of houses wit in the Mangalore Municipal

limits. The are now objected to is in a compact block and most of the house owners who are now objecting to the existence of the factories should not have gone and deliberately built houses there.

3. As for the fumes being a nuisance to the people and a danger to public health, the former they are - that is the house owners' own fault -, and as regards the latter, I cannot say one way or the other.

4. The best solution seems to be to enforce certain fixed hours for the roasting operations and to insist on the provision of high chimneys to carry away the offensive smoke up in the air. A peremptory order like the one proposed by the President does not appear to be equitable in the interests of the trade as well of the labouring classes.

South Kanara Collector's Office,
Mangalore, 11th October 1931.

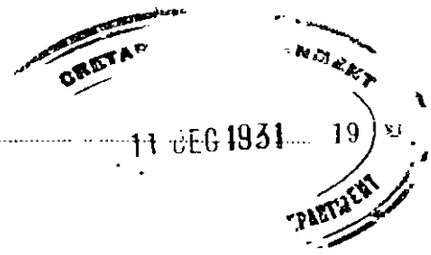
Collector.

13.10.31.

M.D'S.12/10.

C.F. 50.

PUBLIC HEALTH **DEPARTMENT.**



Received 11 DEC 1931 19 . *Registered* 19 .

5076/31

Subject.

Roasting of Cashew nuts in Mangalore Taluk - Report of the President, Taluk Board - submitted with remarks.

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

R. No. 818-1-Sany.

Station Madras, *Dated the* 7th December 1931. 19

From (Name) Major J.R.D. Webb, O.B.E., I.M.S.,
(Designation) Offg. Director of Public Health,
Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department.

Sir,

Forwarded.

2. On the occasion of my recent visit to Mangalore, I inspected the cashewnut factories on the outskirts of the town. The owners of the factories and the residents of the houses in the vicinity represented their case personally. I also availed myself of the opportunity of discussing the subject with the Collector, the President, District Board. Whilst the owners and the residents of the better types of houses in the vicinity were extremely bitter about the nuisance and discomfort caused by the roasting of cashewnuts, the residents of the poorer houses in the locality were indifferent. Personally,

I consider that the roasting operations are attended with considerable nuisance to better class residents of this locality. [I am afraid that the remedy suggested by the Collector in the concluding paragraph of his forwarding letter is impracticable]. As an alternative to the removal of the factories from the locality altogether as proposed by the President, Taluk Board, the factory owners may accept a compromise, viz., the removal of the roasting operations to a distance of at least two miles away ~~ex~~ and to be licensed. I think that this would be the best solution in the present circumstances. Before final orders are passed by Government, the President, Taluk Board may be asked to report if the factory owners are willing to give a definite undertaking in writing regarding the acceptance of such a compromise.

Major, I.M.S.,
Offg. Director of Public Health, Madras.

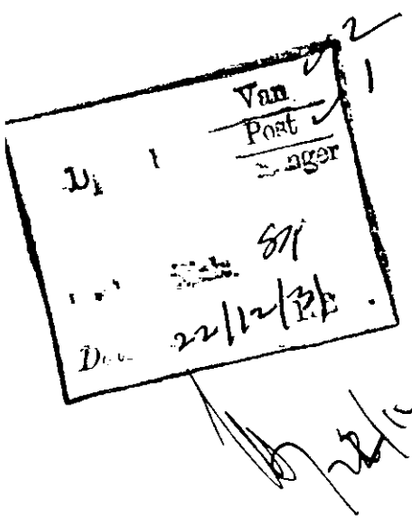
H.V.S.Exd. 8/12

Cwr 50760, from the PTB Mangalore No 929 dt 28.9.31
Encl to the Collr of S. Kanara dt 13-10-31
from the DPH Rpt No 878-1. Secy dt 7.12.31

Subject - Factories - Mangalore PB - Cashewnut factories - licence.

Memo. 50760-1 E2 P.H dated 21.XII.31

The remarks of the DPH in his letter read above are communicated to the P.T.B Mangalore and he is requested to ascertain and report at an early date whether the Cashewnut factory owners agree to the Compromise suggested therein.



To the PTB Mangalore with a copy of the DPH's letter
Copy to the DPH

C.F. 30.

DEPARTMENT.

25

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
Received 24 DEC 1931
LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Received 24 DEC 1931 192 . Registered 52701 192 .

Subject.

Roasting of Cashew Nuts:- refusal of licence- orders of Government- requested.

L.S. Rel. & Dept

The P.T.B's reply to the ar on page 2a ante may be awaited.

Jan 5-1-32 4/1

RR 6/1

ENCLOSURES.
No .....
.....
Spare copies.....

C No. 2583 -/31
D 4B

sent before the receipt of ar on p 2a ante

Station Mangalore *Dated the* 17th December 1931.

From (Name) M.R.Ry. K. Sadasiva Adiga Avl., B.A.B.L.,

(Designation) President, Taluk Board, Mangalore.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Local Self Government Department.

Sir,

p 16 ante

I have the honour to invite your kind attention to my letter Dis No. 929D/M.T.B/31 dated 28th September 1931 in reply to Government Memorandum No. 37236-1-E2 P.H. dated 22nd September 1931 reporting the circumstances for the refusal of licence for roasting Cashew Nuts in Cashew Nut Factories and to request that Government may be pleased to pass early orders in the matter. The business is being conducted now without a licence. Early steps will have to be taken to prosecute them if licences are to be refused or to collect fees if they are to be granted.

p 11 ante

DESPATCHED
21 DEC. 31

2.

18.12.31
AS

2. I request that early instructions may be issued to me in the matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K Sadasiwan Adiga

President.

B.B.

22 JAN 1932
DEPT.

Dewan Bahadoor R.Munisamy Naidu Esq
Chief minister to the Government of Madras

From
B.V.Baliga Esq
Proprietor
Baliga Brothers

25 JAN 1932 27 [illegible] 18-1-32

Re. Roasting of Cashew nuts.

Honourable Sir,

The Director of Public Health with the Government of Madras in his weekly report gives the statistics of diseases prevailing in this province. When one peruses the same, one is taken aback at the mortality due to respiratory diseases. Sir, on the report the Government write that they are glad that on the whole there is steady improvement.

2 Now, turning to this respiratory diseases I am reminded of the opinions of several health authorities, including the predecessors of the present Director of Public Health that at least in the west coast, South Canara Malabar and Travancore the direct cause of this is cashewnut roasting and such other unorganised industry. In my previous petitions and reminders to you as well as all the other authorities I have clearly stated that this industry is in its infancy and to have a great manhood the Government has a duty towards both the capitalists and the labourers.

3 Sir, last one year I are petitioning without any redress. The Taluk Board President sits mum over the question, though in one of his correspondence to the Govt he gives his honest opinion that roasting of cashewnuts under the present system in crowded localities is highly objectionable and injurious to health of the neighbours as well as labourers. Having seen this opinion from his pen nearly 6 months back it is rather curious that the men at the helm is not taking any action. I know some three months back actual orders were passed by him to stop this roasting in his taluk but as ill-luck will have it, the orders have not seen the daylight as yet. A copy

Refer to this letter on page 24 ante may be availed. He may be reminded

of one of his orders has been attached for your kind perusal.

4 Further in one of my petitions I wrote that the so called industry owners are all conducting this industry without organised labour and that it is due to jealousy and rivalry. Within four months of this statement we see here actually these mushroom factories changing hands and the former proprietors not to be seen.

5 Can all this be allowed when you definitely know that the public are against it? Sir, as head over the transferred department of the Madras Government I again approach you in the name of all that is sacred to give us redress and to allow us breathe fresh air. The poor residents are crying for the same but the Government denies. Perhaps thousands of these young and old, men and women, have died unknown due to respiratory diseases and perhaps thousands have still to meet this unnatural death. Sir; the people of our district are more educated as regards cleanliness and sanitation than any others. Is it not in the interest of justice ; the duty of the Government, who feeds a health department at an enormous cost to carry out their instructions? Or is it all a show- an organised looting of the rate-payers money that this department should exist in these days of retrenchment, depression, hunger and so on? Inspite all the Health of the presidency is bad I say it is due to this show of a Health department. Public think that the Health Department does every thing for them in the realm of sanitation. Hence they neglect. Without Executive powers to carry out their wish the Health Officers depend on Local bodies. The Local Bodies are governed and managed by few irresponsible Tyrants, who never care to help the the Health Department, Then why do we want this show?

6 Sir, we are on the threshold of reforms. To begin with there is talk of Provincial autonomy and perhaps ere long you will be our Prime Minister. I on behalf of the [illegible] labourers

and poor neighbours beg of you to save this industry as well as ourselves. Delay I think will be dangerous. I humbly pray God that with the advent of New Year, he may give you courage and guide you in your daily work so that you in turn may guide the Destiny of our Province to the contentment of all alike.

With regards

Yours Most obedi[illegible]tly

D. V. Dalvi

Att[illegible]

Copy of Order of the Taluk Board President dated 16-[illegible]-31

Copies to.

The Taluk Board President.
The District Collector & magistrate S. K.
The District Board President. S. K.

Dev.

Sd/ 23/1

Des. 350-II
264-32

MANGALORE.

17 - 1 - 1932.

To

Hon.Minister for Education

The Government Of Madras.

Camp Mangalore.

SECRETARIAT SECTION TO GOVERNMENT
26 JAN 1932

Humble petition from the Residents of Boloor, urva
Mangalore.

Sir,

It is with great joy that we are waiting for your memorable visit to the Cashew nut factories of Boloor. We welcome you heartily hoping and praying that you will be the redeemer to us, the poor and innocent residents of Boloor, who are put to very great hardships due to the harmful smoke coming from the roasting of Cashew nuts in the open air, just on the border of the Municipality.

2 Boloor is a locality where plenty of huts, health sheds and houses of the poor are situated. All of us who have been suffering from the bad effects of smoke have again and again, represented to the President, Mangalore Taluk Board, the Health Officers, and also the Hon. Chief Minister our hardships which in their opinion are unbearable.

3 The Mangalore Municipal Health Officer and the District Health Officer are of definite opinion that the thick, black and biting smoke and the offencive and unwholesome smell and fumes are dangerous to human life, health and safety. The inspection reports of authorities like Lt.Col.Russel, Late Captain Ubhaya, Dr Adisheshaya, and Major Webb goto strengthen the above opinion of the Health Officers.

4 We humbly beg of you, you may be pleased to advice the Taluk Board President to take prompt measures to have the roasting removed to an uninhabited place which they may set apart as an industrial area. We do not want these factories to remove their other operations, suchas shelling, peeling, heating and packing. Let them roast else-where and bring the roasted shells to this populous area. Indian Food Products Company does like this. Let them also follow its Sister Company and save the precious - lives of the poor.

5 Thanking you in anticipation for this public act of kindness.

We beg to remain

Sir,
Your Obedient Subjects.

Representative of the Citizens of Boloor.

From:-
B.Narayana Baliga
c/o
Baliga Bros.
Mangalore.

30 JAN 1932
GOVT OF MADRAS SECRETARIAT

Dev. sepn.
L.S.G. (Dev.M) sepn. wo.

28.1.32.

29.1.32

29/1/32

Dev wo 350 II/32-1
29.1.32

C. F 98—2,39,903—10-10-28.

Local Self Govt Department. C.F. 98

Public Health Branch.

20 JAN 1932 **REMINDER.** **REPLY.**

04038

To The Secretary Taluk Board Mangalore

To The Deputy Secretary to Govt Local Self Govt Department Madras

The undersigned ~~has the honour to invite~~ is directed to invite ~~invites~~ attention to the communication noted in the margin and to request that this reminder may be returned ~~at once~~ with information as to—

No. 5D 760-16 dated 21-12-31

(1) the stage at which the matter now is, and

(2) the date by which a reply may be expected, ~~and~~

(3) the circumstances which have caused the delay.

2. It is requested that the reply to this reminder may be sent not later than

Office L.S. Govt

Station ~~Ft St. George~~ Madras

Dated 21/1/32

Signature.

For Secretary to Govt.

Designation.

SUBJECT.

Roasting of cashew nuts

Mangalore 25th Jan 1932

PRESIDENT TALUK BOARD, MANGALORE

Returned.

2. The Taluk Board Mangalore has applied that they would submit a reply after considering the matter jointly. No reply has yet been received. A reminder has this day been issued to them for expediting the reply. On receipt of the same, the report called for will be submitted.

21.1.32

L. S. Ltr. to W.D. Dept.

The P. T. B. Mangalore may be
Removed on 1-3-32

1/2/32

C.F. 50.

PUBLIC HEALTH **DEPARTMENT.**

Received 6 FEB 1932 19 . *Registered* [illegible] 19 .

Subject.

Cashew nut factories - Mangalore - Removal.

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies -

R. No. 33-2/Sany.

Station Madras., *Dated the* 1st February 1932.

From (Name) Major J.R.D.Webb, O.B.E., I.M.S.,
(Designation) Offg. Director of Public Health.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT (PUBLIC HEALTH) Department.

Sir,

1 I have the honour to forward herewith copy of letter L.Dis.No.356-32 dated 20th January 1932 from the Collector of South Kanara addressed to me concerning the cashew nut industry at Mangalore together with an enclosure from the cashew nut factory owners, Mangalore to his address. The Collector's letter suggests that the difficulty may be met by the erection of chimneys about 40 feet high. I would refer to the letter from the cashew nut factory owners and comment on this as follows:-

p 37 infra.

38 written.

2 Page 2.- I am not able to argue against the decrease or increase in the trade during the last few months.

3 Page 3.- I do not consider that there are insurmountable difficulties in obtaining a suitable plot of land about two miles from the present site; neither do I consider that the statement of the factory owners is a truthful one when they say that, they cannot do roasting operations apart from shelling and packing operations. Such at present actually exists in some of the towns of South Kanara distfict and I have seen it myself. I was informed that there is a slight loss in the final nut, when the two parts of the industry are separated. This loss is never more than 5%. My reply is, therefore, how is it that other places do separate the two sections of the industry, i.e., roasting and shelling? There is no -- machinery to speak of in the operations. The factory merely consists of a mud wall with dilapidated sheds in which they have erected brick or stone fire places on the top of which is balanced an iron pan with the fire beneath. Most of this machiney in the factory would appear to be sheds in which the shelling workers sit and work. Consequently, removal to a distance would mean the re-erection of mud wall, roasting chatties, and, practically nothing more.

4 Page 4.- The few dwelling houses occupied by the complainants were in existence before the factories enlarged themselves to their present extent. In theory, the hours of roasting may be restricted but in practice this is never done. One has only to see the nature of the roasting to realise that the chimney of 40 feet in height will not stop the nuisance. This nuisance could only be stopped if a very expensive smoke consuming chimney were erected on proper burning ovens, and I am quite sure that the factory owners have no intention whatsoever of erecting such smoke consuming chimneys, even if Government did present them with a suitable design.

5 Page 4.- It is a fact that there are only a few well educated residents of this locality who object to the nuisance caused by the smoke. The remainder of the people living in this locality are either

workers in the factories or poor agriculturist and they do not really object. The question is, therefore, (1) between the rights of a few educated people and the rights of the factory proprietors. It is certainly a most difficult problem to solve, and, in my opinion, can only be solved if Government decide whether the rights of these few complainants outweigh the rights of the factory proprietors. If the factory proprietors are considered to be allowed the benefit on their side, then the factories should be allowed to remain where they are and as they are; if the rights of a few complainants are considered to outweigh that of the factory owners, then the roasting industry should be removed without any more talk to a distance of at least two miles from the present site.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Major I.M.S.,
Offg. Director of Public Health, Madras.

P.S.1-2.

Copy of letter L.Dis.No.356-32 dated 20-1-32 from the Collector of South Kanara to the Director of Public Health, Madras.

Factories - Cashew factories - Mangalore - Removal.
Reference.- Your letter P.No.33-1 Sany., dated 7th January 1932.

I held a meeting of the factory owners on the 15th instant and discussed the matter with them. They seem reluctant to shift, but are agreeable to putting up chimneys about 40 feet or more high. I enclose their written representations sent to me on the 18th. There seems to be a lot in what they say.

Copy of representation dated Mangalore, the 17th Jan. 1932 from Cashew Nut Factory Owners, Mangalore to the Collector of South Kanara.

Your Ref.No.356/31-32.

We are grateful for the very patient hearing you gave during our conference with you on 15th instant regarding the question of Taluk Board licences for burning cashew nuts. Now we wish to submit for your kind consideration all the points we discussed at that time. We shall be too glad to furnish you any further details if and when required.

2 We have already brought to your kind attention the various facts connected with the growth and development of this industry and the needs and difficulties of the manufacturers and exporters of this commodity in our memorandum of 28th May 1931 and in our discussions at the conference with you and the Taluk Board President on 13th July 1931.

3 Since then this matter of with-holding of licences for frying of cashew nuts by the Taluk Board authorities has attracted the attention of the Government and the Director of Public Health. According to the very recent communication received from the Taluk President we note that the Director of Public Health has made certain proposals for the removal of roasting

roasting operation at a distance of two miles away from the present location which is already outside the Mangalore Municipal limits.

4 Apparently the proposal for removal to two miles from the present location does not seem improper or difficult. But for practical purposes this has all the disadvantages which if put into practice will totally cripple this industry which is already being threatened with a grave danger of competition on account of very high tariff duty on importation of African nuts, mostly raw nuts from Mozambique.

5 You are aware that the total South Indian yearly crop of raw cashew nuts is not enough to cope with the increasing demand for blanchdd cashew-nuts kernels in U.S.A. and Europe. This crop will hardly give us work for 6 to 7 months, from April to October. It is the importation of more than 1,00,000 bags (each bag of 168 lbs.) of raw nuts from Africa during the months of December to March that makes us possible to give employment to more than 4,000 workers, mostly females, all the year round in Mangalore. On account of 25% tariff duty, 20% usual plus 5% surcharge, on African raw nuts it has become impossible for us this season to keep our factories working fully. This difficulty has assumed further grave proportions owing to the economic and political unrest and since this month the total roasting operations have dwindled to half the proportion to what was obtainable two months ago. If this state of affairs continues for 2/3 months more this industry is likely to get a considerable set-back.

6 Owing to high tariff on African raw nuts several cashew nut factories have already cropped up in Goa (Portuguese territory). This is mainly due to no import duty on raw nuts coming from Mozambique and other systems of rebate on duties and all-year port facilities.

7 All these adverse difficulties will compel this industry to establish itself in Goa or some such convenient centres. In the circumstances we request you to see that no fresh obstacles are

thrown

thrown in our way and thereby force us out of this District.

8 Apart from the broader question of immediate difficulties on account of high tariff and general economic depression and political unrest we shall have to face very practical and peculiar difficulties if the proposed removal beyond two mile limit is forced on us.

9 The location of a site convenient and accessible to carts and motor lorries, two miles away from the present centre, is rather a difficult problem. If all of us are compelled to move at one centre then we may require at least 15 to 20 acres of a vacant plot two miles around which there is no human habitation. A casual survey of the topography around this town will disclose a complete absence of such a convenient ground.

10 To this we must couple the question of getting sufficient labour to carry on this part operation of roasting and shelling. If all of us are centred round such a plot then this partial operation will require at least 2000/2500 skilled workers, mostly women, who must walk all that distance.

11 It has often been put forth that only frying of cashew nuts should be done at such a distant place because this operation requires only 80/90 workmen for all factory owners. It is quite natural that such a suggestion should come from people who do not know the technique and other practical difficulties of this industry. Roasting at one centre and conveying the roasted nuts at a long distance for the shelling operation is quite an impractical proposition, mostly because the roasted nuts must be shelled (broke open) within one hour otherwise all roasted nuts will give out broken kernels when shelled and brokens do not bring us even one-fourth of the price of the whole kernels. This suggestion is therefore, entirely impracticable and will immediately annihilate this industry.

12 Further, removal of part operations at a long distance will not only increase our cost of production but

but will make it impossible for us to compete in any way with manufacturers in Goa (Portuguese territory) and other places, where such difficulties are not at all experianced. We are prepared to face any healthy competition but when this growing industry in this district is being hampered in such a manner from all sides we doubt the very future of this industry.

13 This question of cost of production will be more felt by us who have already invested more than Rs.2,00,000/- in buildings, machineries, etc. and who have developed ourselves into full factory units where all the operations are carried on in one compound. Moreover, all this development has taken place only during the last 5/6 years. During all these years Factory Inspectors, Health Officers, Government officials and others visited our factories and licences were renewed year after year.

14 Allow us also to point out that when we first came to our present locality it was almost a ~~waste~~ waste and vacant land bounded on one side by the river, another side by the rice-fields, the third side by the big Wireless Maidan. Most of the shops, huts, houses are of a very recent growth. We shall be faced with the same difficulty even if we are compelled to move to a distant place because shops, huts, etc. will naturally spring up wherever a thriving industry grows up.

15 We may also be allowed to recall that at our conference on the 13th July 1931 the Taluk Board President expressed his willingness to renew our licences on the understanding of restriction of hours of roasting, erection of experimental chimneys, etc. Since then we have been scrupulously adhering to these restricted hours and all of us were going ahead with the plans of erecting chimneys. But our efforts were suddenly thwarted on account of the sudden change of attitude of the authorities concerned.

16 It is needless to impress upon you that we are fully prepared to co-operate with all concerned to carry out any reasonable and practicable plans to overcome the immediate difficulties. We

also

also look forward to the Government to help us in devising ways and means to solve all the scientific and other connected problems of this industry which is emplying more than 4000 workers in this locality all round the year and thereby increasing the per capital income on account of more than Rs.4,50,000/- being distributed as wages per year.

17 Under the present conditions of trade, economic depression etc. this suggestion to us to move to a distant place on account of merely 2/3 complaints from rich people, who have recently come to stay in this locality knowing full well the existence of such factories, will not only put out of gear the whole industry and thereby increase the problem of unemployment and unrest, but may induce some of us to migrate to Goa (Portuguese territory) or such other places. In the event such migrations take place this district will have to lose heavily both in money and prestige.

18 We beg therefore to suggest that a committee of experts and factory owners be appointed to examine thoroughly the whole problem and investigate ways and means in such a way that this industry is allowed to develop fully in this district.

H.V.3-3.Exd.

28/2/82.

C.F. 30.

DEPARTMENT.

Received 1-FEB 1932 19 . *Registered* 19

06218

Subject.

Cashew Nut Factory Owners- Joint reply- expressing their unwillingness for the compromise - copy submitted.

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

Ref No. 32/32

Station Mangalore *Dated the* 8th February 1932.

From (Name) M.R.Ry. K. Sadasiva Adiga Avl., B.A.B.L.,
(Designation) President, Taluk Board, Mangalore.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Local Self Government Department.

Sir,

In reply to Government Memorandum No 50760-1-E2 P.H. dated the 21st December 1931, I have the honour to submit a copy of the joint reply received from the cashew nut factory owners and to state that they do not seem to be willing for the compromise

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

K Sadasiva Adiga.
President.

DESPATCHED.
13 Feb. 1932

Mangalore, dated 3rd Feb.1932.

From

Cashew Nut Factory Owners, Mangalore.

To

M.R.Ry. K. Sadasiva Adiga Avl., B.A.B.L.,
President, Taluk Board, Mangalore.

Sir,

Your Ref:- C.No. 32/M.T.B/32.

We are thankful to you for asking us to submit our views on the question of certain suggestions made by the Director of Public Health in the matter of frying of cashew nuts. As per our letter of Jan.16,1932, we wanted to report to you our joint opinion on this point. However subsequently we thought it better to circularise our joint views rather than discuss the same in a meeting because Section 144 is said to be in operation in this town. Now we are glad to submit the same for your kind consideration and representation.

2 We have already brought to your kind attention the various facts connected with the growth and development of this industry and the needs and difficulties of the manufacturers and exporters of this commodity in our various talks with you.

3 We are certainly encouraged to know that the growth of this industry in this district has attracted the attention of the Government of Madras including the Director of Industries and the Director of Public Health. During the last few months our factories have been visited by the various officials of the Government of Madras and -- they seem to have studied on the spot all the points connected with the development and difficulties of this industry. We think therefore due and proper consideration shall be shown by the authorities concerned in this matter of the proposal of removal of roasting --- operations at a distance of two miles away from the present location.

4 Apparently the proposal for removal to two miles from the present location does not seem improper of difficult. But for practical purposes this has all the disadvantages which if put into practice will totally cripple this industry which is already being threatened with a grave danger of unfair competition on account of very -- high tariff duty on importation of African Nuts, mostly raw nuts --- from Mazambique.

5 You are aware that the total South Indian yearly crop of raw cashew nuts is not enough to cope with the increasing demand for blanched cashew nut kernels in U.S.A and Europe. This crop will hardly give us work for 6 to 7 months, from April to October. It is the importation of more than 100,000 bags raw cashew nuts from Africa during the months of December to March that makes us possible to give employment to more than 4000 workers mostly females, all the year round in Mangalore. On account of 35% tariff duty, 20% usual plus 5% surcharge, on African raw nuts it has become impossible for us this season to keep our factories working fully. This difficulty has assumed further grave proportions owing to the -- political and economical unrest and since this month the total roasting operations have dwindled to half the proportion to what was obtainable two months ago. If this state of affairs continues for 2/3 months more this industry is likely to get a considerable set back.

6 Owing to high tariff on African Raw Nuts several Cashew Nut factories have already cropped up in Goa(Portuguese Territory). This is -- mainly due to no import duty on Raw Nuts coming from Mazambique and other systems of rebate on duties and all-year port facilities.

7 All these adverse difficulties will compel this industry to establish itself in Goa or some such convenient centre. In the circumstance we request you to see that no fresh obstacles are thrown in our way and thereby force us out of this District.

8 Apart from the broader question of immediate difficulties on account of high tariff and general economic depression and political unrest we shall have to face very practical and peculiar difficulties if the -- proposed removal beyond two mile limit is forced on us.

The location of a site convenient and accessible to carts and -- motor lorries, two miles away from the centre, is rather a difficult - problem. If all of us are compelled to move at one centre then we may require atleast 15 to 20 acres of a vacant plot, two miles around which there is no human habitation. A casual survey of the topography round this town will disclose a complete absence of such a convenient ground.

9 To this we must couple the question of getting sufficient labour to carry on this part operation of roasting and shelling. If all of us are centred round such a plot then this partial operation will require atleast 2500 skilled workers, mostly women who must walk all that dis-

tance.

11 It has often been put forth that only frying of cashew nuts should be done at such a distance place because this operation will require only 80/90 workmen for all factory owners. It is quite natural that such a suggestion should come from people who do not know the technique and other practical difficulties of this industry. Roasting at one centre and conveying the roasted nuts at a long distance for the shelling operation is quite an impractical proposition, mostly because the roasted nuts must be shelled(broke open) within one hour otherwise all roasted nuts will give out -- broken kernels when shelled and broken ns do not bring us even one fourth of the price of whole kernels. This suggestion is therefore, entirely impracticable and immediately annihilate this industry.

12 Further, removal of part operations at a long distance will not only increase our cost of production but will make it impossible for us to compete in any way with manufacturers in Goa(Portuguese Territory) and other places where such difficulties are not at all experienced. We are prepared to face any healthy and fair competition but when this growing industry in this district is being hampered in such a manner from all sides we doubt the very future of this industry.

13 This question of cost of production will be more felt by us who have already invested more than Rs 200,000 in buildings, machineries, etc., and who have developed into full factory units where -- all the manufacturing operations are carried on in one compound. Moreover, all this development has taken place only during the last 5/6 years. During all these years Factory Inspectors, Health Officers, Government Officials and others visited our factories and licences were renewed year after year.

14 Allow us also to point out that when we first came to our present locality it was almost a waste and vacant land bounded on one side by the river, another side by the rice fields, the third side by the big wireless Maidan. Most of the shops, huts, houses etc., are of a very recent growth. We shall be faced with the same difficulty even if we are compelled to move to a distant place because shops, huts, etc., will naturally spring up where ever a thriving industry grows up.

15 We may also be allowed to recall that at our conference

on 13th July 1931, at the Collector's Office you were good enough to express your willingness to renew our licence on the understanding of restriction of hours of roasting, erection of experimental chimneys etc, -- Since then we have been scrupulously ~~k~~ adhering to to these restricted hours and all of us were going ahead with the plans of erecting chimneies. But our efforts were suddenly thwarted on account of sudden change of --- attitude of the authorities concerned.

2 It is needless to impress upon you that we are fully prepared to -- cooperate with all concerned to carry out any reasonable and practicable plans to overcome the immediate difficulties. We also look forward to the various authorities to help us in devising ways and means to solve -- all the scientific and connected problems of this industry which is employing more than 4000 workers in this locality all round the year and thereby increasing per capital income on account of more than Rs 450,000 being listributed as wages per year.

3 Under the present conditions of trade, economic depression etc., this suggestion to move to a distant place on account of merely 2/3 complaints from rich people, who have recently come to stay in this locality knowing full well the existence of such factories, will not only put out of gear the whole industry and thereby increase the problem of unemployment and unrest, but may induce some of us to migrate to Goa --- (Portuguese Territory) or such other places. In the event such migration takes place this district will have to lose heavily both in money and - prestige.

4 It is quite essential in the interest of all concerned that this industry should be allowed to develop to its fullest limits unhampered and without any obstacles put in the way of its healthy growth. You -- are well aware that this is one of those Indian industries which brings in money from Foreign countries and thereby makes it possible for a few of the starving millions of our people to earn their livelihood by honest efforts. We beg therefore to appeal to your sense of fairplay and justice to give this matter the most sympathetic consideration and see your way that ~~xx~~ we are allowed to continue where we are and induce all other authorities concerned to help us to solve the immediate and urgent problems of this industry.

5 Thanking you, in anticipation, we remain,

Yours faithfully

Sd: Per Pro V.B. Thakur
V.P. Naik

For Ullal Vasudeva Subraya Mallia

Sd: [illegible] Mallia

Partner.

Sd: Maneckjie Nowrojie

Sd: N.K. Karunakaran

For Mijar Krishna Annappa Pai

Sd: Mijar Govinda Pai

Proprietor

For the West Coast Trading Company

Sd: x x x x x

Partner

For Indian Food Products and Co.

Sd: A.V. Saldanha

Partner

Sd: B.P. Saldanha

/True copy/

K[illegible]

President.

B.B.

45

L. S. Ref. No. Deptt.

1 1 C No. 37238 From certain Cashew nut factory owners Mangalore / Petition D. 7-5-31

4/11/3

Q. 1/3

X 9 NW 92/3

5164 From P. T. B. Mangalore. Dis 9-5-31 D/31 M-T-B. d. 28-5-31.

5234 " D. P. N. R No. 878-1/Say 32-3-32

5344 " D. P. N. R No. 33-2/Say 1-2-32

5375 " the Collector of S. Kanara. L. Dis No. 358-32d. 20-1-32

5-21 6268 From the P. T. B. Mangalore. Ref e 3 2/32. M-T-B. d. 8-2-32

Subject: Licence - Mangalore taluk - Cashew nut factories -

4/1/3

Memo. 5076-2 Ex P. N dated 11-3-32

The P. T. B. Mangalore

is informed that the question of how the nuisance caused by (the working of) the Cashew nut factories can be minimised or mitigated is under the consideration of the Govt and that pending the issue of final orders he may grant licenses for the working of the existing factories.

2. The Pt is requested to refuse any licence or permission for the erection of new factories in those localities where

their working will likely to cause any nuisance to the inhabitants in such localities or in the neighbourhood of such localities.

Sd
1/3/32

4

Van
Prot. 1,3,214

Dept. 617
Date 12/3/32

To
The P.V.B. Mangalore
The D.P.H.
The Collector of S. Kanara
Copy to the D.D.B. S. Kanara.

Dev. Deptt.

O. on No 10466-A/32.1 dt 19.3.32

Copy of Extract from a petition from the Cashew Nut Factory Owners of Mangalore dated 28.5.31 is forwarded to the Dir of Industries

2 It has been suggested that possibility of the Constructing of Special vents which will mitigate the nuisance caused by offensive and dangerous smoke and fumes emanating from the roasting of Cashewnuts should be examined. The Director is requested to state whether anything can be done by the Industries Deptt in the matter and what the results of the experiments regarded to in the Coy's letter No. 101-A/31, dated 10th May 1931 are.

Remarded 15/3/32

19/3

Dev. Deptt 19/3/32

19/3

Remarded 15/3/32

19/3

To The Dir of Industries (with Encl.) 17.3.32

A at P.9 C.

Reminder to go on 20/4/32

19/3/32

18/3/32

19/3

Original is in L.S.G.(D.) Dept.

Development Dept.

O.M. No.1046-II/32-1 dated 19-3-32.

Extract from ~~xx~~ a petition from the Cashew Nut Factory owners of Mangalore dated 28-5-31 is forwarded to the Director of Industries.

2. It has been suggested that the feasibility of constructing special ovens which will mitigate the nuisance caused by offensive and dangerous smoke and fume emanating from the roasting of cashewnuts might be examined. The Director is requested to state whether anything can be done by the Industries Department in the matter and what the results of the experiments referred to in his letter to the company No.101-A/31 dated 10th May 1931 are.

B.R
17-3-32

S.A.R.
18-3-32

R.R.
18-3-32

S.H.S.
19-3-32

To
The Dir of Industries

Reminder sent on 20.4.32

(Marginal note: Original sent to L.S.G.(D.) with Secretariat No. 1046-II/32-2 dated 30.3.32)

Extract from a petition from the Cashew Nut Factory Owners of Mangalore dated 28-5-31.

---

27. In the matter of mechanical roasting process we may be allowed to mention that one of us (Messrs. N.B.Thakur Co.) has been actively engaged in finding out such a mechanical roaster with the help of expert American technical advisers. More than three or four of such machineries have been tried and found commercially useless and impracticable. During the visit of the Director of Industries to this factory (of Messrs. N.B.Thakur) in last January the whole question was put before him and his help has been sought to find out a sort of a mechanical roaster whereby the smoke and fume nuisance may be practically put an end to. In his recent letter No.101-A31, dated the 10th May 1931, the Director of Industries writes that under his instructions experiments are being carried on and so far the results have been encouraging.

Dev. 1303-II
11-4-32

C.F 39.

DEPARTMENT.

Received ..... 19 . Registered ..... 19 .

Subject.

Cashewnut shell oil - Extraction of oil by means of a mechanical roaster.

ENCLOSURES.
No. .....
.....
Spare copies .....

No. 356-A/32

Station Madras , *Dated the* 5th April 1932.

From (Name) V. Ramakrishna Esq., I.C.S.,
(Designation) Director of Industries,

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Development Department.

Sir,

Reference:- Government Memorandum No.1046-II/32-1 dated 19th March 1932.

A copy of letter dated 31st October 1931 from the Superintendent, Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, on the above subject is enclosed.- It will be observed that as a result of a series of laboratory experiments, the Superintendent came to the conclusion that roasting at a medium heat seemed the best method and that an experimental roaster was planned accordingly. The Superintendent was asked to send the roaster here, so that a bigger one might be made and tested on a large scale. He reports that the present

experimental roaster has not solved all the difficulties of the problem and that some more experiments have to be carried out with fresh cashewnuts available this season to complete the study of the optimum conditions necessary for the proper separation of kernels and extraction of oil. I have asked the Superintendent to proceed with the further experiments and to report in due course. A copy of the Superintendent's letter referred to above was furnished to Messrs. N.B. Thakur & Co., as well as to the District Advancement Association, Mangalore.

2. Meanwhile the Indian Food Products Co., Mangalore have requested me to depute the Industrial Engineer for a week in connection with the investigation of the same question of roasting the nuts under proper heat including steam heating. I have instructed the Industrial Engineer to proceed to Mangalore about the middle of this month and to carry out the necessary investigation, in consultation with Mr. Menon, if necessary.

I shall submit a further report to Government, if necessary, after the investigations are complete.

for Director of Industries.

Copy of letter dated 31st October 1931 from the Superintendent, Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut.

--

Director's memo No.101-A/31 dated 6th October 1931.

--

A series of experiments have been made in the laboratory by the special chemistry assistant. The following methods have been tried:-

The nuts are split by a nut-cutter or knife and the kernels and rinds separated. The rind is treated for oil.

(a) Cooking and pressing:- This method gives about 20% of a dark brown thick oily liquid from which the sediment does not separate easily. 14% of the oil is left behind in the rind. Acid value of oil is 117.0.

(b) Drying and pressing:- The rind is dried at 100-105° C. for 2 hours. and pressed hot; a fairly thin brown oil is obtained. The yield is about 18%. The quantity of oil left behind in the rind is not so high as in (a). The acid value of the oil is 67.5.

(c) Roasted in an iron pan over open fire. The oil is thick, dark, highly carbonised; yield 8%. Acid value 20.1.

(d) Boiling with chemicals:- Boiled for 4 hours in 5% $Na_2 Co_3$ solution, the rind opens out fully in some nuts and partially in others; the kernel too is cooked (a disadvantage) and the water is coloured dark; the oil comes out readily on squeezing; it is brown in colour.

The oil exudes from the nuts above 110° C. only; it cannot therefore be prepared by the usual process of rendering (as for tallow, castor seed etc,) or steaming,

The nuts can be rendered soft by soaking in hot water for 2 hours and cut open with some difficulty, since the oil blisters the hands of the workmen.

Roasting at a medium heat seems the best method. A roaster on the following lines is planned.

1. A perforated cylindrical shell of iron sheet serving as outer cover to a (non-perforated) plain sheet inner cylinder.

2. The outer sheet is fixed over a hearth or furnace, the inner cylinder is rotary and worked by hand.

3. The outer cylinder prevents the direct flame from striking through, but allows the hot gases to pass through. The inner cylinder is thus heated both directly by the hot gases of the fire and indirectly by radiation of heat from the perforated outer cylinder.

4. The temperature of the nuts can be kept between

110 - 120° C. by regulating the rotation of the inner cylinder.

5. The nuts will spurt out the oil which can be collected and the roasted nuts, cut open in the ordinary way.

It is ~~proposed~~ hoped that the oil obtained by this roaster will be ~~higher~~ lighter in colour and the kernels sweet and firm.

Some experiments were conducted prior to these, by extraction of the nuts with benzene and this gives the best results. The percentage yield is about 35 and the oil is of a better ~~quantity~~ quality, the colour slightly brownish and not charred as that obtained by the ordinary methods.

Dem. Dept.

A.S.

No further report promised by the Director of Research may be awaited. In the meantime, the Director's previous report may be sent to L.S. (a) (10:A) Dept. for perusal.

S.A. 12.4.32

RC 19.4.32

L.S.C.

Pl. put up the usual report in person / or by Engr

Gen. Mgr. 14/4/32

Remarked on 3.5.32

No. 1303 U/32-1 19.4.32

Sec. 21/4

ICTA

2 APR 1932

15566

Dev. 1866-II
11-6-32

C.F. 30.

1303-1'32
W. 19.4.32

DEPARTMENT.

Received 11 JUN 1932 19 . *Registered* 19 .

Subject.

Cashewnut shell - extraction of oil -

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

No. 365-A/32.

Station Madras, *Dated the* 8th June 1932.

From (Name) V.Ramakrishna Esq., I.C.S.,
(Designation) Director of Industries,

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Development Department.

Sir,

1053-S6 Sept-32

Ref: My letter No.365-A/32 dated 5th April 1932.

The Industrial Engineer visited Mangalore and inspected the Indian Food Products Co., with a view to devise a roaster which will extract cashew shell oil and roast nuts without the smoke nuisance.

2. The Industrial Engineer has designed a steam jacketed cashew nut roaster for the extraction of oil. The experimental roaster is under construction and the results of the experiments will be reported to Government

as soon as they are completed.

W. Fyfe

for Director of Industries.

G.M.8/6.

S.F. 28—10-9-28.

Development Department

REMINDER. Industries Branch. **REPLY.**

To The Director of Industries, P.C.

The undersigned ~~has the honour to invite~~ is directed to invite ~~invites~~ attention to the communication noted in the margin and to request that this reminder may be returned at once with information as to—

D.M.No. 1046-II) dated 19.3.32 & D.O. Letter No. 365-A/32-2 dated 4.6.32

(1) the stage at which the matter now is,

(2) the date by which a reply may be expected, and

~~(3) the circumstances which have caused the delay.~~

2. It is requested that the reply to this reminder may be sent not later than 22.7.32

for Asst. Secy.

Office of the Dev. Secy.

Station Fort St. George.

Dated 15.7.32

Signature.

for Asst Secy

Designation

15.7.32

SUBJECT. Cashew Shell - Extraction oil - Experimental Roaster

To The ~~Assistant Secretary,~~ Development Department, Madras.

1619-A/32

The steam jacketed roaster has been tried but it will be necessary to carry out further experiments with different types of roasters. A report will be submitted to Government on the completion of the experiments.

Office of the Director of Industries, Madras.
Dated 27th July 1932.
C.D.B.27-7

for Director of Industries.

Next Enq. 28/8/32

29

C. F. 28 - 10-10-28.

35 C A/32

Dev. Dept

Industries Branch.

29 Aug 1932

2013 A/32

31

REMINDER.

REPLY.

31 AUG 1932

To The Secretary for Industries

To The Assistant Secretary
Development Department

The undersigned ~~has the honour to invite~~ is directed to invite attention to the communication noted in the margin and to request that this reminder may be returned at once with information as to—

No. 1066-11/32 dated 19.3.32.
No. 3562/32 D. 19.7.32

(1) the stage at which the matter now is,

(2) the date by which a reply may be expected, ~~and~~

~~(3) the circumstances which have caused the delay.~~

2. It is requested that the reply to this reminder may be sent not later than 8.9.32

J. Ramanathan

Office of the Dev. Secy.

Signature.

Station ~~Fort~~ St. George

for Dist. Secy.

Designation.

Dated 29.8.32

29.8.32

SUBJECT.

Cashew shell - Extraction of oil - Experimental Roaster

The steam roaster designed at first was not successful and laboratory experiments were therefor carried out to determine the temperature under which the oil might be extra As a result of these experiments, a new type of roaster is being designed and fresh trials will be made.

W. Gyle

for Director of Indust

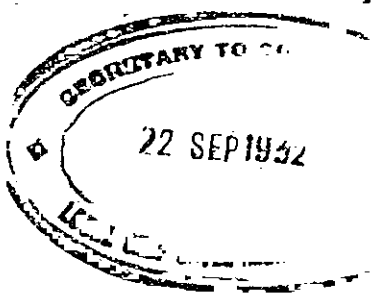
Ex. 20 10/32

AR

29

P.S. 4—1,200—13-11-31.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE, MADRAS.



42099

Memo. No. 3-257/32

Transferred to the Secretary to Government Local Self-Government Department, for favour of disposal. The communication has not been acknowledged.

ENCLOSURES:—
1.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor.)

Private Secretary.

The 20th Septr. 1932.

To

The Governor In Council,

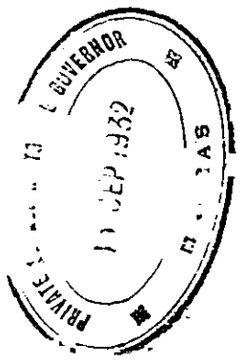
MADRAS

From

B.V.Baliga Esq c/O Baliga Brothers MANGALORE

on behalf of the residents of Boloor a sub-urb of Mangalore

RE- CASHEWNUT ROASTING IN THE LOCALITY.



May it please your EXCELLENCY,

we , the residents of Boloor approach you through this petition having very high hopes that you at least will give us- the poor residents redress by going through all the papers about the nuisance for the health of the locality.

Before putting our grievances before your EXCELLENCY let us aquiant you with the fact that the locality has been inspected by the following persons and personages.

1) Hon Dewan Bahadur S.Kumaraswamy Reddier Esq

2)Director of Industries.

3) Major J.R.D.Webb O.B.E. I.M.S.

4) A.B.Shetty Esq M.L.C.

5) Rao Bahadur B.Mahabala Hegde Esq Dt.B. P.

6) K.Sadashiv Roa Adiga Esq Taluk B. P.

7) District Medical officers ,Health Officers Private Practitioners.

All of them have forwarded their reports to the proper authorities.

The locality contains within a radius of half a furlong a school for depressed class children,a temple where thousands of devotees go every Friday and tuesday, about a doz Muncipal Health sheds,innumerable huts of poor people,and residences of merchants and retired officials.

There are about eight cashewroasting factories on the border of the Muncipal limits,where roasting is conducted in a most uncivilised manner-having hundreds of women and children working from 10 to 12 hours

a day amidst the torrential black smoke oozing out from nearly 100 owens -where cashewnuts are being roasting

It is the considered view of almost all the Medical authorities that this smoke is very bad for human consumption. Major Barucha,Late Lt Col D.G.Rai, Late Dr Iswarayya, Major Webb, Dr Gopal Prabhu Now Dt Health officer Malabar, Dr B.S.Baliga Now Dt Health officer at Bellary have inspected the localities and definately told that this smoke is very dangerous.

It is a fact that many women pregnant as well as of poor constitutuion have died of consumtion and at present we have cases of half doz children suffering from respiratory diseases.

Though we call them as factories- they are not at all factories in its true sence.They are simply pieces of lands with one or two zinc sheet sheds in each and twelve to fourteen owens . There is no seating arrangement nor latrines.

There is one factory nearby within the Muncipal limits who are roasting cashewnuts some three miles off from the muncipal boundary and get them in carts and lorries to be cleaned,peeled and packed.

That roasting requires some half doz men at the most in each factory.

Our requeat is to ask the so called factory owners to have roasting at least two to three miles out side the muncipal limits and have other processes here.

We have been agitating for this since a year and nine monthe without any redress.

We approached the chiefminister and this has proved to be a mistake on our part,for we find his department has interfered with the taluk board President's authority and thus made him impossible to pass orders.

We also note with regret the partiality of the Taluk Board President in as much as when he got a complaint from Rao Bahadur U.Rama Roa retired collector

who is residing near the old urva tollgate- the president passed orders within 24 hours to stop roasting of a factory conducted by a poor illeterate man. The roasters of thèse Boloor factories are all rich capitalists and the Taluk Board President says he has no money in the Board to conduct prosecutions against them.

Hence we beg of you, your Excellency to interfere and save us from this menace for which we shall ever be grateful to you.Poor as we are ,we Pray GOD to give you that courage. We have firm belief that our prayers wont go invain

YOuR EXcELLENCY'S MOST OBEDIENT SERVANTS AND LOYAL SUBJECTS.

Mangalore.
10/9/32

On behalf of the residents

L.H.T.J. of Linga

Chief Nurse Health Office Mangalore

L.H.T.J. Samadar

L.H.T.J. ganga

L.H.T.J. John

L.H.T.I. of
Mis. Gras Sequeira

L.H.T.I. of.
Miss. Magdalin
Mineez

L.H.T.I. of
Marsilin D'Souza

L.H.T.I. of.
U Koraga.

L.H.T.I. of.
U, Bamu.

L.H.T.I. of.
Alen Lobo.

L.H.T.I. of.
U. Somaya Shetty.

L.H.T.I. of.
U. Quruva Shetty.

L.H.T.I. of
B. Lingappa Shetty

L.H.T.I. of
Mis U Appu

L.H.T.I. of
B. Rukma.

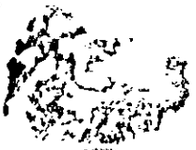
M. Guruvamma
M.O.77 Student
Govanment Higher Elementary
Training School

N. Ullhara
warayana
Nagamma
ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ
Ramachandra.

L.H.T.I. of.
Bogra Pujary

L.H.T.I. of.
Mis Domu

L.H.T.I. of.
Laxmi

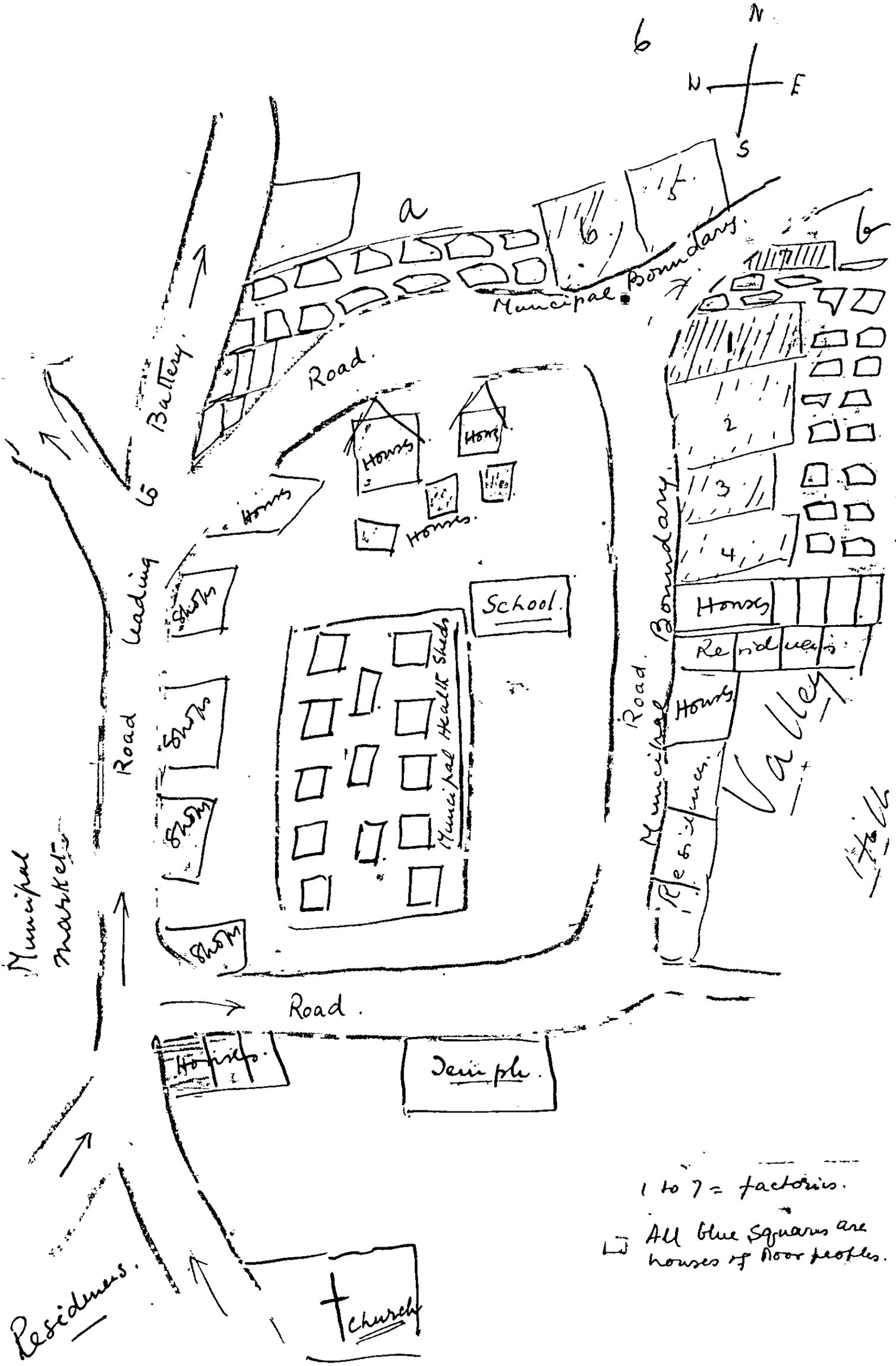


L.H.T.I. of.
Somu

L.H.T.I. of
Padmayya
Shetty

L.H.T.I. of.
Venkappa
Shetty

L.H.T.I. of
Annamma
H Narayana
Tailor
B. Nandappa
N. Narayana Shetty
M. Raghuvira Shetty
Madhava


N
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Municipal Boundary
Battery
Road
Houses
Houses
Houses
Houses
Houses
Shops
Shops
Shops
Shops
Leading
Road
School
Municipal Health Sheds
Municipal Boundary
Road
Houses
Houses
Valley
Municipal Market
Road
Hospital
Temple
Residences
Church
1 to 7 = factories.
All blue squares are houses of poor people.

To

The Hon Dewan Bahadoor
B.Munisamy Naidu Esq
Chief Minister to the Government of Madras

43383

From
B.V.Baliga Esq C/O Baliga Brothers Mangalore
on behalf of the residents of Boloor

RE- CASHEWNUT ROASTING IN THE LOCALITY

Hon sir,

It is with utmost disgust and despair that we, the residents of Boloor, note your indefferance to all our petitions forwarded to you since a year and nine months.

When we approached the Taluk Board President-he simply says that his hands are tied down by your goodself in as much as you have interfered in his lawful duties- by asking him to give temporary licenses to the roasters in March last for the year ending March 1932- with strict restrictions and he collected the licence fees for the year ending March 1932.

Since April almost all the factories remained idle and we thought we are at last releaved of the menace. We now find ~~they~~ Kar- they stopped work not on account of the strict conditions' in the licenses but owing to no demand from foreign market for roasted cashew. Moreover the roasters were in disadvantage owi ng to fluctuations in the market. When the time became favourable they have again begun roasting four times more than last year and when one goes to those sides in the early hours he must think that we are yet in the primitive age. Black smoke covera the area of about two furlongs.

Let us also bring to your kind notice that a factory situated near the old urva tollgate where our Rao Bahadoor U.Rama Rao retired collector resides was asked to stop work immediately by the Taluk Board President on recept of a complaint from the Rao Bahadoor. It is rather surprising to us to note the Taluk Baard President's indefferance to

our appeals and pititions.

The Locality was inspected by the following persaonalities and we know they promised redress.

1) Hon Dewan Bahadur S.Kumaraswamy Reddier.

2) Director of Industries.

3) Director of Publik Health

4) A.B.Shetty Esq Our M.L.C.

In conclusion we pray you to pass orders immediately empowering the Taluk Board President to stop this kind of roasting in one of the most otherwise healthiest andbeautiful locality.

We are also going to move the Governor-in-council and sending copies of these petions and appeals to our Mr A.B.Shetty so that he can at least move in the matter.

Thanking you sir, for your interest in us

Your most obedient servants.

Mangalore
10/9/32

B. Raghavendra Kalya

On behalf of residents

L.H.T.J of Ganga

L.H.T.J of Linga

L.H.T.J of Damodar

L.H.T.J of Laxmi

L.H.T.J.7
John Sequeira

6 J 2

M.J.-97

L.H.T.J.7
Mrs. Gras, Sequeira

L.H.T.J. of
Mrs Magdalen
Mineee

ಎಸ್ಸಿಯವನಿಲ್ಲದವನಿಗೆ
ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಪ ಮಾಡುವ ಅರ್ಜಿ.

← L.H.T.J. of
Marcelin. D'Souza.

L.H.T.J. of.
N Koragu

L.H.T.J. of.
C. Bamu.

Mrs Alen Lobo (L.H.T.J. of)

L.H.T.J. of.
N. Somaya Shetty

A Guruva Shetty (L.H.T.J. of)

L.H.T.J. of
B Lingappa Shetty

L.H.T.J. of.
A Appu

L.H.T.J. of.
B. Rukma

M. Guruvamma.
Madhava

N. Keshava
Student

Government Higher Elementary
Training School.
Nowray and
Nagamma

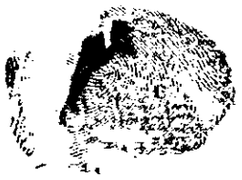
ಎನ್ ಕೇಶವ
ನಾಯಕ
Ramachandra

L.H.T.J of.
Bogra Pujary

L.H.T.J of
Dewa

L.H.T.J. of
Laxmi

L.H.T.J. of
Somu.



L.H.T.J. of
Padmayya
Mestry

L.H.T.J of Venkappa
Mestry

L.H.T.J.
Annana

Narayana.
Tailor

B. Ramappa

N. Narayana Shetty.
M. Raghuvira Shetty.

L. S. G. - (P.H) Dept.

(further action)

From B V. Baliga Esq. c/o Baliga Brothers, Mangalore. petitions d 10.9.32.

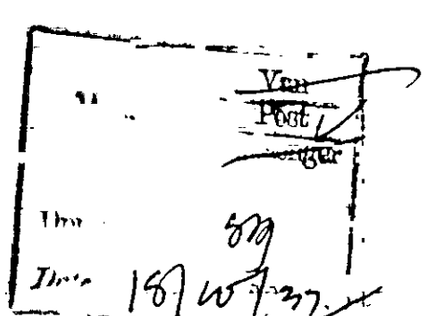
Subject :- Licence - Mangalore Taluk Board - Cashewnut factories - removal.

Memo. 15564-7. E.2. P.H.d. 14.10.32

The petitioner is informed that his ~~letter~~ petitions dated 10.9.32 on the above ~~addressed to H.E.H.~~ ~~Governor in Council and to the Hon'ble Chief Minister on the above~~ subject have been received and that the matter is under the consideration of the Government.

To

The petitioner



Dev. 3930-II
12-12-32

C.F. 30.

DEPARTMENT.

Received ..... 19 . *Registered* ..... 19 .

Subject.

Cashewnut oil extraction - design of a mechanical roaster - results of experiments.

--

ENCLOSURES.
No. .....
.....
Spare copies .....

No. 1842-A/32.

Station Madras , *Dated the* 9th December 1932.

From (Name) V.Ramakrishna Esq., I.C.S.,

(Designation) Director of Industries,

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Development Department.

Sir,

Ref: Government Memorandum No. 1046-II/32 dated 19th March 1932.

--

I submit a brief report on the experiments carried out in the School of Technology, Madras in regard to the extraction of cashew shell oil.

Cashewnuts with the outer shell were first placed inside a cylinder surrounded by an outer closed cylinder into which superheated steam at a pressure of 65 lbs: was let in. The nuts were thus heated to a temperature corresponding to that of steam for a period of two to three hours and at the end of this time the oil that exuded and

collected in the inside vessel was drained off. It was black in colour and thick in consistency. The outer shells were then broken and the kernels were all found to be charred and unfit for consumption. Other experiments under varying temperatures and for varying periods of time were carried out without much success. As the method adopted to extract the oil involved the use of a steam plant and the kernel found charred, the method was abandoned on grounds of economy.

Experiments were then carried out to find out the temperature at which oil begins to ooze out from the shell and the time to be allowed for the nuts to give out the oil, while retaining the quality of the inside kernel in such a condition as to be fit for use. By a series of laboratory experiments, it was found that this temperature was 475°F., and the duration seven minutes. This result was actually put to the test by heating the nuts in a vessel placed in an oil bath and it was found that the inside kernel was in an edible condition, but the oil recovered was only 10 percent.

Another method was therefore devised whereby the nuts could be continuously fed at one end of a machine and taken out at another, the oil given out being allowed to collect in a receptacle at the delivery end. For this purpose, a long Archimedian spiral was manufactured and this was made to rotate inside a vessel with a jacket full of mineral oil. The oil was heated and the temperature was maintained at 475°F. by means of a stove. The spiral was rotated slowly so that sufficient time was given to the nuts to roast in their travel through the spiral from the feeding end to the delivery end. The roasted nuts were then broken by hand and the shell oil was collected in a vessel. By this method, although the quality of the inside kernel was ensured, considerable difficulty was experienced in breaking the nuts so as to get the kernel in full since the nuts still contained a certain percentage of oil in them and attempts to exude more oil damaged the kernels inside. Thus it was found that conditions for the exudation of oil without damaging the kernel are different from those of decortication. Hence a machine with suitable dies is being manufactured for decorticating the raw nuts

and then extracting the oil from the decorticated shells. Preliminary experiments in this direction have been successful. In this method there is a possibility of obtaining about 90 percent kernels in full and the maximum percentage of oil from the decorticated shells and also of utilising the cakes for any other purposes. The output of this machine and its success or otherwise under commercial conditions will be reported in due course.

for Director of Industries.

G.M.10/12.

19/12

Dev. 1483 II
17.5.33

C.F. 30.

Industries **DEPARTMENT.**

Received 17 MAY 1933 DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT 19 . *Registered* 19 .

Subject.

Cashew nut oil extraction - Design of a mechanical roaster.

Submitted for perusal

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

No. 846-A/33.

Station Madras, *Dated the* 15th May 193

From (Name) V.Ramakrishna, Esq., M.A., B.Sc(Edin)., I.C.S.,
(Designation) Director of Industries.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
DEVELOPMENT Department.

Sir,

P 50 pw-p-rd

Reference: Government Memorandum No.1046-II/32, dated 19th March 1932 and my letter No.1842-A/32, dated 9th December 1932.

---

pp 7.0-21

Since reporting the progress of the experiment in my letter quoted above, I have arranged with the Superintendent, Kerala Soap Institute, to conduct experiments with a view to devising a suitable roaster. The Principal, School of Technology, has constructed a machine and is now experimenting with the various methods by which the principle of opening the outer cover of the raw cashew nut by top and bottom dies could be embodied in a machine.

The Superintendent, Kerala Soap Institute, who is engaged in roasting experiments has made some headway, but a few defects have to be remedied before the design can be considered satisfactory. It has been ascertained that in order to obtain a good quality of oil, the nuts have to be warmed at a gentle heat for a long time whilst for kernal purposes the nuts have to be scorched at a very high heat for a very short time. These opposing conditions have to be harmonised in a single unit before a successful roaster can be said to have been evolved. Definite results are, however, expected in the near future.

for Director of Industries.

16.5.33.

VRN.16.5.

Brief Summary of the facts of the case

1. Area involved

The area in which the cashew nut factories are situated is a small ground in Bolooor village just outside the Mangalore Municipal limits.

para 2 of P.T.B's Report p 16 C

2. Growth of the industry of residential buildings

The factory owners state that when the factories were first started (about 5 or six years ago) the surroundings were a barren waste ground and that huts and houses were constructed only subsequently.

A on p 2 C

The P.T.B Mangalore reports that the factories were started in or about 1926. A small one was constructed in 1929 and two big factories in 1930 and 1931. The oldest of the factories had only 3 ovens. Now there are 31 ovens. There are 25 old houses which appear to have been built one or two generations before the industry was first started. Now there are about 100 houses in the vicinity of the factories

para 6 on p 18 C

3. Objections to the location of cashew nut factories in the area

The P.T.B. reports that the Public Health Dept have stated that the offensive fumes produced from the ovens in which cashew nuts are roasted are positively dangerous to the health and safety of the inhabitants in the area and that they are a source of public nuisance. Some residents have complained about the nuisance. The factory owners have reported that

para 3 on pp 16-17 C

pp 12-14 C
29-31 C

export medical authorities have often declared the smoke to be absolutely non injurious and beneficial in disinfecting the atmosphere. They have not sent any reports from any medical authority. They do not deny that the fumes are a source of nuisance to the better class residents.

para 23 (a) p 8 & c/f

The Collector of S. Kanara states that the fumes are a nuisance to the public both that he cannot say whether they are a danger to the public health.

para 3 on p 22 c/f

The D.P.H reports that the labourers and the prop agriculturists (in the area) do not complain and are indifferent; both that the roasting operations are attended with considerable nuisance to the better class residents of the locality. He considers that the roasting industry should be removed to a distance of at least two miles from the present site.

pp 23-24 c/f

3 (b) c/f

4. Whether the industry is licensable under the L.B. Act 1920:

The factory owners question whether the industry is licensable under the L.B. Act. It comes under item (10) in Schedule VII of the Act and is therefore licensable.

para 25 on p 9 c/f

(a) Manufacturing any thing from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise.

5. Abatement of the Nuisance

Three methods have been suggested.

(a) Removal of the factories to a distant site

The factory owners have reported that they have invested in buildings etc more than two lakhs of rupees and are employing more than 4000 labourers (in one report they state that the investments is nothing short of 1½ lakhs) that there four thousand workers are employed and that at least 2000 to 2500 skilled workers are required. They state that 15 to 20 acres of vacant plot with no residential buildings in the neighbourhood are reqd. to locate the factories and the workers. Such a site, they state, is not available and that the factories should be located near a town in order to get a sufficient number of labourers and transport facilities.

para 13 p 45 Q
& para 16 p 46 Q
para 10 p 6 Q
para 10 p 35 Q
para 9 p 39 Q

The R.T.B. does not seem to suggest complete removal of the factories and therefore not necessary.

paras 8 & 9 p 19 Q

The D.F.H. does not consider that there are insurmountable difficulties in obtaining a suitable plot of land two miles away from the present site.

A on p 33 Q

(b) Improvements to the existing factories

At the time of the issue of

annual licences some of the owners of the factories had represented that attempts were being made to minimise the offensive fumes. Some experiments appear to have been made but with no practical result. para 7 on p 19 of; para 29 p 9 of.

The Collector of S. Kanara has suggested that the best solution would be to enforce certain fixed hours for the roasting operations and to insist on the provision of Chimneys 40 feet or more high. Beyond saying that they are willing to co-operate with the authorities in minimising or mitigating the nuisance, the factory owners have not suggested any practical method. The D.P.H is strongly of opinion that the proposal of the Collector is impracticable. para 4 on p 22 of; A on p 37 of; B on p. 21 of; para 4 on p 35 of.

(C) Separation of the roasting industry

The P.T.B. suggests the separation of the roasting industry. He considers that this is quite feasible and practicable from the point of view of the availability of suitable sites, employment of labourers for the purpose, transport of articles etc. He does not consider that it will be detrimental to the industry. para 5 on p 18 of.

The factory owners do not agree to this and state that this

(Completely dislocate there business and
separation would totally cripple the industry.

para 12 p 6 cf
pp 3 para 3 cf.

The Collector does not approve of
the suggestion to separate the roasting
industry

para 1 on p 21 cf

The D.P.H. is of opinion that
the roasting industry should be separated fr
states that the loss which the factory
owners will have to suffer would never
more than 5%. The Director also states tha
the question is one of the respective right
of the factory owners and a
educated people and that if the rights o
the people are to prevail the roasting
industry should be removed to a distan
of at least two miles from the prese
site. The factory owners are
not agreeable to the removal.

p 21 cf
paras 3 & 5 on
pp 35-36 cf

p 42 cf

Lm
23.2.32

L. Sg Dept

37236 From the Owners of Cashewnut factories, Mangalore
Dated 7.9.31
39636 " B.V. Baliga Mangalore 23/9/31
Factories. Cashewnut.
Refusal of licence —

The papers relate to the licensing of Cashew Nut factories by the Mangalore Taluk Board. The factory owners complain that the Taluk Board has not yet issued the licence for the factories and one of the residents of the locality complains about the nuisance caused by the working of the factories. The petition from the factory owners has been referred to the D.T.B. Mangalore for remarks vide Memo 37236-1 Sg. Dept 22.9.31. The D.T.B's reply may be awaited.

Pr 1-3 C

Pr 12-14 C

P 11 C

9-X-31

C. no. 50760. From the D.P.H. R.Dr.
818-1 - Sany d: 7-12-31.

P 23 C

The D.T.B. Mangalore has submitted his report regarding the licensing of cashew nut

factories in the Boloor village in the jurisdiction of the Taluk Board Mangalore. The remarks of the Collector and the D.P.H are on pp. 21 & 24 c/f.

2. The P.T.B states that the fumes which emanate in the roasting of the cashew nuts are a source of great nuisance to the residents of the locality and dangerous to the public health. He suggests that the roasting operations ~~should~~ may be done separately ~~at a~~ in any unteneanted locality at a distance of ~~four or~~ five miles from the present spot. — p 20 c/f

The Collector of Sikanara states that it will not be practicable to do the roasting at one place and the removal of the shells at another. The Collector admits that the fumes are a source of nuisance but considers that the persons who chose to erect their tenements in the locality where the factories are situated are to blame. Para 6 of the P.T.B's letter however shows that there were not less than 25 houses in the vicinity long before the factories came into existence. The fault does not therefore entirely lie with the inhabitants. The Collector finally suggests that the best arrangement — p 22 c/f — p 18 & 19 c/f

would be to enforce certain fixed hours for the roasting operations and to insist on the provision of high chimneys to carry away the fumes.

f: 23+24 Cf. 4. The D.P.H who personally inspected the locality considers that the nuisance is real and that the remedy suggested by the Collector is impracticable. He suggests that it would be sufficient if roasting operations are done at a distance of at least two miles. For orders as to whether the D.P.H's suggestion at A on page 24 c.f may be communicated to the P.T.B and he may be asked to ascertain and report whether the factory owners agree to it. If so the draft below is for approval:

16/12 17/12 18/12/31

f 24 Cf Memo No. 50760 - I E & H dated 21.12.31.

ff 36-41 Cf C No. 5097 from the D.P.H. R No 33-2 Samy 1.2.32.

42-47 Cf. C No 6318 to the P.T.B. Mangalore Rg.C No. 32/32 5.2.32

A note showing the facts of this case case is put up at flag (E). It is for orders whether the P.T.B.

M 7.5-32 gup

Mangalore should be asked to refuse
license for carrying on roasting operations
in the area in question and whether the
Taluk Bd should be asked to provide a suitable
locality at a distance of atleast two
miles from the existing site for
carrying on the roasting operations.

Sm
22.2.32 Mg
Supp

The question is one of a
difficult one and no satisfactory
solution acceptable to all parties
has been suggested. That the fumes
emanating from the factories
are a terrible nuisance no one
can deny. I have myself had
experience of them. Whether or not
any injury is caused to health
I cannot say. Something must
be done to abate the nuisance.
I think the factory owners fairly
may appreciate the capital sunk
in the business, as also the
objections to shifting the roasting
operations to a place about
two miles distant from the
scene of shelling operations.

Please see in this connection the D.P.H's letter at pp 34-36 C.F. To order the complete removal of the factories from the locality would be to inflict unnecessary loss on the owners; but I can see no serious objection to ordering the shifting of the roasting operations to a place at least two miles away, as suggested by the D.P.H.

M. I think the matter requires further investigation. Whether the nuisance complained of is one arising from the roasting of nuts there is no doubt. The Coll[r] disputes the suggestion of factory owners that the smoke nuisance can be abated by building suitable chimneys. He merely dismisses the suggestion as impracticable.

I think there is some force

in the Contention of factory
Owners that by ~~Co.~~ having the
washing operation done at a place
2 miles off, they will suffer an have
to ~~raising~~ increase in the washing charges.

3/ I think ~~we must satisfy~~
the suggestion to construct special
ovens which will mitigate the
nuisance will have to be examined by an expert authority ~~will have the examined~~
I suppose the Director of Industries
may be able to have the matter
examined. The Dev. Dept may ~~see~~
then be consulted.

4/ In the meanwhile
the PTB may be told that the
question of how to remedy the smoke
nuisance is still under consideration
& that pending final orders the
PTB may issue licences to the
present factory owners & refuse
licence for Erection of new factories

Sir
4/3/32

GOVERNMENT
1 MAR 1932

Sir
8/3

A draft is submitted. After
issue the file may be sent to the
Development Dept with ref. to para 3 of PWD note

Sm
5-3-32

issued

8/3 Dev. (after issue)

pp 48-54.

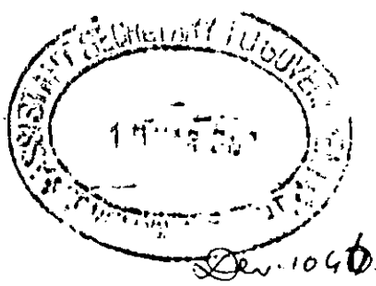
Dy. No. 5076-3 & PH dtd 14-3-32

Development Secy. (vide p 7 ante)

Dy. 14/3/32

L&S Secy No. 5076-3 & PH
14-3-32

Dev. Dept.



Dev. 1040 II
15-3-32

Para 3 of Hon'ble M's remarks on page 6 supra. Construction of a special oven which will mitigate the nuisance caused by roasting cashewnuts.

I am sent herewith for perusal the following correspondence with the file with reference to the points raised by H.M.:-

(i) para 27 of the petition from the owners of Cashewnut factories dated 28.5.31 at page 9 C.F.;

(ii) para 4 of the S. Kanara Collector's letter dated 11.10.31 at page 22 C.F.;

(iii) Paras 1 and 4 of the letter from the Dir. of Pub. Health dated 1.2.32 in G.O. 334-350

and (iv) S. Kanara Collector's letter dated 20.1.32 at page 37 C.F.

2. The expert officers of the Industries Dept. possess expert knowledge of industrial and textile machinery and appliances. The evolution of a special type of oven calculated to meet the needs of the cashewnut factory owners would seem to postulate a preliminary study of the subject and the provision of special facilities for the

@ Industrial Engineer, Research Engineer, Textile Expert.

conduct of experimental research, involving
expenditure. We have a Research Engineer
whose duty it is to introduce improvements
in existing appliances and for devising
new appliances for use in cottage industries
and especially in the textile industry. He
is fully occupied with this work. It is
extremely doubtful whether he will be able
to devote the necessary attention to evolve the Special
Type of Oven. Moreover, the Retrenchment
Committee have recommended that the posts of
Research Engineer in the Depts of Agriculture
and Industries should be combined. This
recommendation is under the consideration of
the Govt. If this is accepted, the result will
be the officer will have less time at his
disposal to devote attention to the solution of
the problem suggested.

3 It is stated that the Dir of Industries
has written to the Cashew nut factory owners
that under this arrangements experiments are
being carried on and so far the results have
been encouraging. vide para 27 of the petition
from the factory owners at p 9 C/S. Ours
we have no information. There seems to be
no harm in asking the Director whether anything
can be done by the Industries dept. in the matter.
If so, the Draft O. is submitted

below is for approval. After which the file may be returned via L.S.G. (P.H) Deptt. The Dirs D.O. reply, when received, may be forwarded to 17.3.32 them Deptt separately.

18/3/32

18.3.32.

Dy no. 1046 II/32-2
31.3.32

12498

L.S.G (P.H) Deptt

Please see the Devt. Depts note above and their memo to the D.I. on p. 50 of. the D.I. reply may be awaited. Devt. will be reminded, if necessary, on 25/4/32.

14.4.32.

14/4/32

Extract of Devts note on p. 56 ante

(⊗ first para of the D.I.'s letter on p. 54 ante)

The further report promised by the Director of Industries may be awaited. In the meantime the Director's present report may be sent to L.S.G (P.H) Deptt for

perusal

R.R. 19.4.32

The report on Pp 53-56 Cf may be perused & the file returned to Devt. The final report in the matter will be awaited.

26.4.32

28/4/32

Dev.

Dy (E)

L&S/Rev No. 1556-1E2/31

29.4.32

Dev. No. 1489-11/32

Pp 57-58 Cf 2.5.32

Lic case

RC

30.4.32

[From the Dir of Industries No 365 A/32 Dated 8.6.32]

A.S.

Please see the D.I's letter at Pp 57-58 Cf. The Director's report on the results of the experiments on the experimental roasters designed by the Industrial Engineer may be awaited till 15.7.32. In the meantime Ld. Govt may see the case.

11.6.32

RC

15.6.32

Ld. G

Sir. Thanks.

16/6/32

Dev.

CT. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
16 JUN 1932
2441/0
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPT.

Dev No. 1935-11/32

20.6.32

No 1046-1/32-3

15.6.32

SECRETARY TO
17 JUN 1932
DEVELOPMENT

Dy (D).

L.S.G. No 241 Cf-1B/32

1353-11-32

Sdw. No. 206)-11-32
4-7-32

Scott. II–16—4,501—14-11-29.

L. S. G. DEPARTMENT.

Marked 'In'

4-JUL 32

SUBMITTED that the Development Depa

U.O. No. 15564-1.E.2.P.H. Department may be asked to expedite their reply to the un-official reference

Dated 29-4-1932. noted on the margin ~~regarding which reminders have already issued on~~ —.

Subject.

Licence- Cashew nut factories - Mangalore.

_____ 19

_____ 19

_____ 19

kn
30/6

To

The Development Department u.o.

L.S.G. u.o. 15564-2.E.2.P.H
2-7-32

To AS.

please see the W.O. Reminder from L.S.G. (Dept.) overleaf - The Director of Industries, who was requested to state P.S.I. C.F. Whether anything could be done by the Industries Department in the matter, reported on 8.6.32 that the Industrial PP.S.T.S.S.F. Engineer had designed a steam jacketed Castrol nut roaster for the extraction of oil, that the experimental roaster was under construction and that the results of the experiments would be reported to Govt as soon as they were completed. this report is awaited. The L.S.G. may be informed accordingly.

24137-A

Ker
6/7/32

L.S.G. c/o M.I. for reference and return
RR
7-7-32

No. 2067 I/32
7-7-32
with C.M. 10668

D.S.

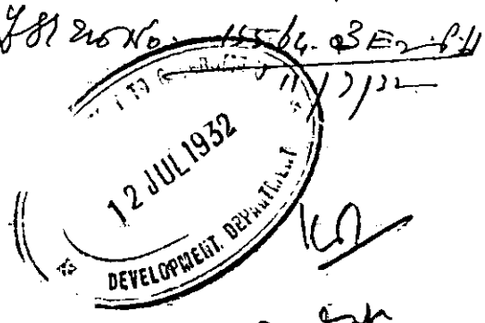
L.S.G. (P.H) Deptt

May be perused and returned to the Development Deptt.

Dev.

Remind D! on 15/7/32

NC 12/7/32



Reminded 15/7/32

Noted on 13 & 8

L.S.G. (P.H.) Dept

C. no. 42099. From B.V. Baliga Esq and others. petition dated 10.9.32.

Subject:- Licence - Mangalore Taluk - roasting of cashewnuts - nuisance.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
29 SEP 1932
DEVELOPMENT DEPT.

Linked below

The file connected with the subject matter of the petition on pp. 2-6 of was sent to Development Dept vide L.S.G.u.o. 15564-3.E.2-P.H. dated 11.7.32. That Dept may be requested to return the file at their earliest Convenience

Dev. 2950-II / 30-9-32

L.S.G.u.o. 42099-1.E2.H / 27.9.32

ker 26/9

27/9

To A.S.

Please see the L.S.G. note above. The file referred to is linked below. The present stage of the matter has been reported by the D.O. in his reply to a reminder issued from this office. Submitted that this may be filed with the connected papers and the D.O's further report awaited this may perhaps see the case.

P.60 of m the linked file

DY. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
3 OCT 1932
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPT.

3548

Dev. WD. 1303-II/32-4 / IX.32.

ker 30.9.32

1.10.32

RL 1.10.32 L.S.G.

L. S. G. (P. H) Dept

Please see the petitions on pp 2-8 of and the remarks of the Development Dept. on p. 1 ante.

2. A further report from the Director of Industries may be awaited. It does not appear necessary to acknowledge the petitions. They may be merely added on to the ~~connected file~~ linked file and the file returned to the Development Dept.

Bills acknowledge they have sent the matter to Govt for consideration

11/+/32

Rev 10/10 Ag 10/10

A draft memo is submitted for approval. After issue the file may be returned to the Development Dept

Rev. 12/10 Ag 13/10

11/+

Ab 18/10

(Issued)

Dev. (copies of memo)

L. S. G. No. 15564-8. E. 2. P. H.
18. 10. 32

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
19 OCT 1932
DEVELOPMENT

Dev. 3186-II
19-10-32

To AS

Please see L. S. G. note above.

The D. O's reply to the O. M. No. 19. 3. 32 P. 51 ef

may also be awaited. He has been reminded today.

19.10.32

20.10.32

[From the Dir of Industries No 1482 A/32 dated 5.11.32]

A.S.

Please see the letter from the Dir of Industries at pp 70-72 C/F, reporting the results of experiments conducted in connection with the introduction of a mechanical washer mat weaver. Further report promised may be awaited. In the meantime L.S.G. Dept. may see the Director's report.

Dev. No. 13011/32-B

15.11.32

13.12.32

16.12.32

15/12

L.S.G.

L.S.G. (P.H) Deptt.

The file may be perused and returned to the Development Department.

Dev. 12023-II

20-12-32

16/12

17/12

G.O. No. 56156-1-E2P.H

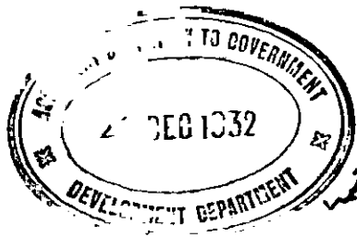
19-12-32

Dev.

Dev. Deptt

A.S.

May this case; the D.I may be reminded on 1.2.33



21.12.32

23/12

[Letter from Ir. D.T. No. 846 A/33 dt. 15.5.33] p 73 C/f.

To Asst. Secretary

Please see the D'o letter (pp 73-4 C/f.)
The experiments have been carried on now for over two years. 21.5.1931
It will be sometime before they ~~experiments~~ are ~~with to~~ over. It does not seem necessary to keep this file open indefinitely. ~~Then~~ The file may therefore be returned to L.S.G. If success attends ~~this~~ experiments, they will be informed of it.

Ldn
18.5.33

The urgency available is being pressed to the utmost and the Director hopes that ~~the~~ Johnston will be found in the near future. (p 74 C/f.)
The file is returned to L.S.G. Further reports will be sent on on receipt.

RR
20.5.33

L.S.G.

Dev No 1303 II/32-3
22.5.33

42099

L.S.G (P4) Desk

SECRETARY TO GOVE... MAY 1933
L.S.G. D-P

21113

Please see the Dev. Dept's note above. In the circumstances stated by them there is no need to keep this file pending. The papers may be recorded for the present and the question may be taken up again when the Dev.

36/120.

Dev dept send the further report promised at A on the previous page.

It may be noted that pending issue of final orders in this matter the DTB Mangalore has been asked to issue licences to the present cashewnut factory owners and to refuse to grant licence for the opening of fresh factories whose working is likely to cause any nuisance to the public.

para 4 of B/11, is repr in p 6 supra & pp 48-49 of W 1449

A

7.6.33

CVR
7.6.33

D.F.

8.6.33

order 12 73 of 12/6/33
RCS

Recorded

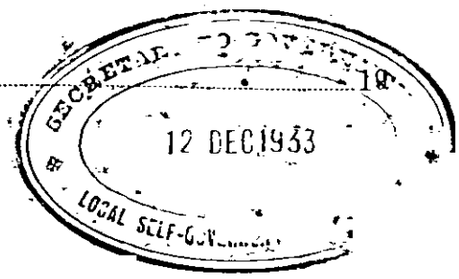
G.S.
8.6.33

1 AR
12/6

DR
8/6/33

C.F. 30.

PUBLIC HEALTH **DEPARTMENT.**



Received ..... 19 *Registered* 19

Subject.

Cashew-nut Industry at Mangalore.

G.O.No. 1273 PH 12/6/33

ENCLOSURES.
No. .....
.....
Spare copies .....

R. No. 124-1H79

Station Camp, Coimbatore., *Dated the* 3rd December 19 33.

From (Name) Lt.-Col.J.R.D.Webb, O.B.E., I.M.S.,
(Designation) Offg.Director of Public Health, Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to represent that during my tour of South Kanara district and Mangalore municipality, I have seen a solution to the nuisance caused by smoke during cashew nut roasting. Government will remember a considerable altercation which arose at Mangalore over this subject about two years ago. The solution has been the result of experiments made at Messrs. Pierce Leslie & Co.'s Cashew nut factory at Mangalore. The apparatus is simple and excellent. I have been informed that the apparatus has been patented in India. Instead of the cashewnuts being roasted over an open fire in a metal pan, the nuts are

Note the date given in Govt. 1273 PH 12-6-33
(T)

12/6

poured into a revolving cylinder set on a slant fitted with an interior spiral. Prior to roasting operations, cashew nut shells are placed in the cylinder and are set on fire. This firing of nuts is continued until the cylinder is red hot. Nuts are then poured into the revolving cylinder as already mentioned and as these nuts pass down the revolving metal cylinder they catch on fire and are roasted. The lower end of the cylinder is fitted with metal disc which prevents the flames within leaping to the exterior. At regular intervals roasted nuts, in bulk proportions, are emptied mechnically from the revolving metal cylinder into metal baskets. At the moment of each such emptying operations, a man pours a little cold water on to the flaming nuts. Some steam issues from the basket containing these roasted and watered nuts, but this steam is quite inocuous. The nuts are next passed through another rotary cylinder made of iron mesh for the cooling process of the nuts. The cooled nuts are then passed for hand breaking and mechnical drying, packing, etc. The roasting cylinder above described is connected at its posterior raised extremity with a chimney, from which nd a particle of visible smoke escapes during the roasting operations. I witnessed these active operations of cashew nut roasting in the centre of Mangalore town with considerable interest, because of the fierce altercation which previously ensued over this very subject.

2 The Director of Industry recently had a series of experiments on these lines in progress in Madras, but in that case and when I saw the experiments, attempts were being made to flame the revolving cylinder from without. In the method I have above described, no exterior flame is used. The method is simple and excellent. I have the permission of Messrs. Pierce Leslie's representative to submit the above statement to Government. In doing so, the representative requests me to point out that his system for cashew nut roasting is a patent and that infringement of these patent rights will naturally be taken up legally.

3 There is no doubt that the system will stop the cashew nut roasting smoke nuisance and should Government wish to introduce methods

for

for combating this nuisance, I believe no more simple or effective method could be devised. Government would naturally wish to communicate with Messrs. Pierce Leslie& Co. Mangalore and make a definite arrangement with this firm before recommending the general use of Messrs. Pierce Leslie's patent.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J Lamb.

Offg.Director Lieut.-Col.I.M.S., of Public Health, Madras.

P.S.3-12.

10.1.34

Dem. Sept.

O. m No 72-I/34-1D 21.1.34

Subject. Cashewnut industry at Mangalore. Design of a mechanical sheller.

---

dup 21.1.34.

The attention of the Dir of Industries is invited to his letter No 8466 A/33 dated 15.5.1933 and he is requested to report what the results of the further experiments are.

2. Copy of a letter from the Dir of Public Health R. No 1214-1 H79 dated 3.12.33 is forwarded to the Dir of Industries. He is requested to offer his remarks on the suggestion of the Dir of Pub. Health in para 3 of his letter.

8.1.34. 8.1. 9.1.34

To The Dir of Industries

Reminder dtd 11-1-34 sent on 10.2.34.

S.S.G.

Sir I have the honour to return the enclosed documents which I have read with great interest.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant
8/2/34 Camp Lucknow

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
27 FEB 1934
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
SECRETARIAT
21 MAR 1934
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPT.

Dev 425-II

27-2-34 C.F. 30.

DEPARTMENT.

Received ..... 19 . *Registered* ..... 19 .

Subject.

Cashewnut Roasting - Mechanical Roaster - devising of a -

ENCLOSURES.
No. .....
.....
Spare copies .....

No. 846-A/33

Station Madras., *Dated the* 23rd February 1934.

From (Name) V.Ramakrishna Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.,
(Designation) Director of Industries,

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Development Department.

Sir,

Ref: Government Memorandum No.72-II/34-1 dated 9th January 1934.

As I reported to Government in my letter No.846-A/33 dated 15th May 1933, experiments are being carried out by this department with a view to evolving a process of, and apparatus for, extracting the oil from the shell of the cashewnut in such a way that the oil may be collected with a minimum of loss and the cashewnut prepared for shelling with a minimum of heating of the kernel and the smoke nuisance avoided as far as possible. The Superintendent, Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, is still carrying on

experiments, in this direction, the object in view being the devising of a mechanical means for automatically conducting the roasting and oil extracting operation in such a manner as to ensure the collection of the maximum quantity of oil with the minimum scorching of the cashew kernels.

2. The Principal, School of Technology, is on the otherhand carrying out experiments in decorticating the nuts without roasting, so that the kernels may be taken out in full and roasted, if necessary, for marketing purposes, as in the method now followed in Mangalore in extracting the kernels, a large percentage of the kernels are either over burnt or are broken. If such a machine could be evolved, it would have the advantage of extracting the maximum cashew shell oil from the decorticated raw shell. As soon as satisfactory results have been obtained, I shall report to Government further in the matter.

3. The question raised in paragraph 2 of the Government Memorandum under reply, refers to the process of roasting cashew-nut patented by Messrs:Peirce Leslie and Co., which eliminates the smoke nuisance. If the machine does eliminate entirely the smoke nuisance and it is satisfactory in other respects there should be a good demand for it by the industry, but unless and until the machine is carefully examined and tested by the department, it will not be possible to offer any useful remarks as to its suitability and efficiency. The Superintendent, Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, who was consulted in the matter however states that the process is not considered economic, as the percentage of extraction of the valuable oil is insignificant. The Superintendent proposes to visit Mangalore and ascertain the opinion of firms engaged in the industry there and on receipt of his report, I shall address Government further in the matter. Meantime the experiments referred to above will be continued.

for Director of Industries.

G.M.

Leg (Pk) Dept

C No 50348 from the D.P.H R No 124-H 29

13-12-33

Factories - Cashewnut factories ~~in~~ - Abatement of smoke nuisance - Devising a special mechanical waste.

Please see the letter from the D.P.H. below. The question how the nuisance caused by the smoke and fume emanating from the roasting of cashewnuts in Cashewnut factories can be avoided or mitigated was already considered by the Govt and the Director of Industries was requested to say whether the Industries Dept can do anything in the matter. That Dept was conducting certain experiments with a view to evolve a special kind of mechanical waste for the purpose. After the lapse of over two years the Director of Industries reported in his letter

letter dt 15.5.33 that some headway had been made in the experiments and that he would submit a further report after a successful roasts was devised. As it was considered that this might take some time the papers were recorded on the advice of the Dev dept who promised to inform this dept as soon as success attended the experiments referred to. No further report has so far been received from them in the matter.

2. The DPI now reports that the Messrs Pierce Leslie & Co are using in their factory at Mangalore a kind of roasts which offers a solution to the problem. He says that the machinery has been patented and that if the latter wish to recommend to the factory owners they use of may get into communication with the firm.

3. The remarks of the Dev. dept may be invited in regard to the suggestion of the D.P.I. and also as to whether any

any further report has been received from the Director of Industries regarding the experiment referred to in para 1.

12-12-33 by 19/12

Dm. Dept.

A.S.

Please see the remarks of the L.S.G. (D.M.) Dept. above.

2. Evaluation of a special kind of mechanical washer by the Industries Dept. Dr's letter dated 15.5.33 on [illegible] 3-74 of Go. 12730.H dated 12.6.33. Further report.

No further report from the Director of Industries has been received. He may be asked.

3. The Suggestion of the Dir of Pub. Health in para 3 of this letter at pages 2-3 C/.

The Dir of Industries may be consulted.

4. A Draft D.O. to the Director is submitted for approval.

8.1.34. 8.1.

Issue RR 9.1.34

1-4 C/ [Issued D.O. No. 72 II/34-1 dt 9.1.34]

LSG (D.M.) 50348-1E2 Pt
3.1.34

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
4-JAN 1934
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Des. 43-I 12.11.34
4-1-34 4.1.34

[From the Director of Industries No. 846A/35 M/S-6 CF.
dated 25.2.34]

A.S

Please see the reply from the Dir of Industries at M/S-6 CF. W2-103 Infra
Not much progress has been made in the evolution of a mechanical washer. The reports promised by him may be awaited. In the meantime, the L.S.G (O.H) Dept. may perhaps see the Director's interim reply.

9339

S.A.
27.2.34. 28.2.34

The Ind Deptt has been at this problem for now nearly two years and it has not lost hopes yet of finding a suitable appliance

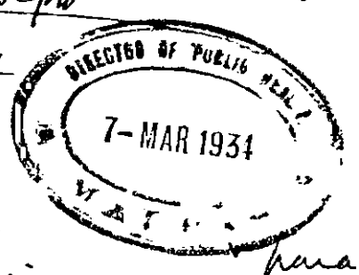
28/2/34 S. 3/3

L.S.G.

Dev no 72 G/34-2
1.3.34.

L.S.G. (PH) Deptt

Please see the remarks of the Dev. deptt above and the D.I's letter on pages 5-6 CF. W2-103 Infra The further reports promised by the DI (but seems unnecessary to keep the file pending for that purpose/call. a be noted on Dir's 1-5-34) may be awaited. The papers may be filed with Dev no 1273 PH (T) dt 12.6.33 after perusal by the D.P.H.,



para 2 & 3 pb

3/3/Recky 3/3

5/8/34

Dr. L.S.G. no 9339-15/3 6/3/34

Forwarded with great interest.

J. Lamb
Lt Col
Comdg Auckland Dist.

Camp Auckland. 6/3/34

Disp. No No 124-3 Mpg
20. 3. 34.

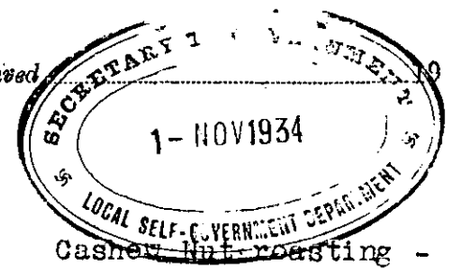
13027

Ltr (Prov) Accepts

The papers may now be filed with Form 1273 P4 --
12-6-33.

C.F. 30.

PUBLIC HEALTH **DEPARTMENT.**



Received ..... 19 . *Registered* 011236 19 .

Subject.

Cashew Nut roasting - smoke offence.

ENCLOSURES.

No. .....

.....

Spare copies .....

R. No. 18-Hyg.

Station Madras, *Dated the* 23rd. October 1934.

From (Name) Major C.M. Ganapathy, M.C., I.M.S.,

(Designation) Director of Public Health,

Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department.

Sir,

Ref 48 498/27

Reference.- Government Memorandum No.50760-2-P.H. dated 11-3-32 regarding Cashew Nut Industry, Mangalore. 12-6-33 (N)

Ref 78-100 (N) 12 in 100

In continuation of this office letter R.No.124-1-Hygiene, dated 3-12-33, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of letter C.No.2032-34 dated 11-10-34 of the District Health Officer, South Kanara and to request that Government will be pleased to expedite their final orders on the subject ~~and~~ as the question has been under the consideration of the Government for some time.

I

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Major, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health, Madras.

Copy of letter C.No.2032-34 dated 11-10-34 of the District Health Officer, South Kanara.

Sub.- Cashew-nut roasting - smoke offence - Govt. Memo.No.50760-2-P.H. dated 11-3-1932.

Reference.- Your R.No.610-3-Sany., dated 15-11-32.

With reference to above, I have the honour to state that cashew-nut roasting factories are springing up like mushrooms in the midst of inhabited localities and the existing factories have also increased their roasting operations to a large extent. The nuisance and danger to the health of the public of the localities have become intolerable.

The question has been under the consideration of the Government for the last about 3 years now and no orders have been passed yet. I may state that a smokeless roaster has been invented here by Messrs. Pierce Leslie & Co., and they are carrying on roasting operations on a large scale without the least nuisance of smoke. This demonstrates that smoke-less roasting of cashewnuts is possible. It is therefore requested that the Government may be approached to issue orders on the subject which has been pending long now. All casheunut factory owners may be asked to adopt this method of roasting or some other device of their own to prevent the horrible smoke nuisance.

The District Board has adopted certain by-laws for the control of this industry (copy already furnished) and it is found difficult to enforce them as the matter of control of smoke, the greatest nuisance of this industry is pending with the Government. Complaints from the public are many. Necessary action may therefore be kindly taken at an early date.

H.V.24-x. Exd. 30/10/34

L.Sg (PH) dept

C No. 144236 from the ~~D PH~~ R No 18-Hyg
dt 23.x-34.

Factories - S. Kanara &
Cashewnut factories -
Abatement of ~~Dust~~ Smoke nuisance
Devising a special mechanical
roaster.

Please see the D.P.H's letter
below. The Industries dept has
been trying for some years to
evolve a suitable mechanical
roaster which will minimise smoke
nuisance in cashewnut factories and
The Dev dept has promised to
send a further report in the matter
vide notes on pages 104-108 of Sno.
1273 PH dt 12-6-33. The D.P.H's letter
may be sent to that dept for
remarks.

13/11

13.11.34

Dev. dept

Please see L.S.G. note above

Dev. Dept

TO AS

L.S.G. no 44236-1 E PH
14.XI.34

Dev dept no 3043-I
15-11-34

14/XI 4119-II 34
15.11.34

15 NOV 1934
ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

(N)

I am directed to request you to furnish a report in the matter at your earliest convenience. 15/1/35

The Dirr. of Industries stated in his letter Ds. 22.6.34. that according to the process of Roasting Cashewnuts patented by Messrs Pierce Leslie & Co., the smoke nuisance was almost overcome but that there was loss of oil from the shell in the process and. that the patentees claimed a Royalty of 4 annas per bag of Cashewnuts Roasted according to the patent process which was regarded as excessive.

PP 2 & 3 of the linked

2) The experiments initialed and carried out by the Industries Dept. are designed to effect the maximum quantity of oil from the shell in view of its industrial importance and at the same time to extract good kernels without their getting over burnt or broken. Samples of Cashewnuts roasted in the experimental roaster and the design of the roaster were shown to the manufacturers and they ~~have~~ Consider that the design is good. The Director applied for a provision, during the Current year, of a sum of Rs. 250/-

Paras 2 & 3 pp 3 of the linked

B on P 3 of the linked

for carrying on further experiments to see whether the roaster can be adapted for large scale roasting. The Govt. have sanctioned the expenditure.

Draft is under issue.

3) The Principal, Govt. School of Technology has evolved a small hand machine with top and bottom knives on the principle of a nut cracker for decorticating the nuts without wasting so that the kernels may be taken out in full and the shells so returned subsequently subjected to the process of extraction of the maximum oil therefrom. The Govt. have sanctioned ~~and~~ an expenditure of a sum of Rs 100/- during the current year to carry out further experiments with the object of increasing the output of the machine with a view to ascertaining whether it will be possible to adopt it for large scale manufacture with satisfactory

Paras. 3 on p 4 CF with the bunched file

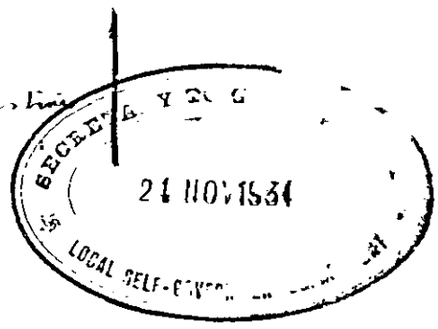
Draft order is under issue.

Results.

With these remarks,
the file may be returned to
L.S.G. WO.

KR 20.11.34 Dr 21.11

We are not now
concerned with long gone days
only with the question of abatement
of smoke nuisance. Dr Pierce Leslie
invention has solved this question and
the L.S.G. Deptt needs wait for
the results of the investigations of the Industries
Deptt Experts.



KR 23/11/34

L.S.G.

Dev. WO. 4119-11/34.
23-11-34

L.S.G.(PH) Deptt

Please see the remarks
of the Dev. Deptt above. It does 047831
not seem advisable that this
Deptt should confine themselves
only to the problem of abating
smoke nuisance in cashewnut
factories. It is stated by the
D.I. that according to the process
of roasting cashewnuts patented
by

vide M p2 ante

by Messrs Pierce Leslie & Co. the smoke nuisance has almost been overcome but that there is loss of oil and that the royalty claimed by the firm is considered excessive. The cashewnut oil industry is considered an ~~industrially~~ important one and it does not seem proper for the Govt to recommend to the local bodies the adoption of a process which involves loss of oil. From what is stated in paras 2 and 3 of the Dev. dept's note it appears that the Industries Dept are making good progress towards evolving a good process for roasting cashewnuts. It seems desirable to await the results of their experiments. The Dept may be consulted no. [Attention is in this connection invited to portion marked X on p. 97 of Govt no. 1273 P&S dt 12-6-33 to and memo No 50761-2 E2 P&S dt 11-3-32 on Mfg of the same Co].

X p. ante

3/12

4/12

I don't think any action is called for in the matter at present. The question of the nuisance caused by

4/12

Attended to the Prime Minister
in Kenya. What is the
difficulty in Expressing
its admiration & sympathies
to the survivors & bereaved
families of the victims
of the above accident
& the assurance that
all necessary steps will be taken
to prevent this. Answer,
I have no objection
to Cabinet & PMG
as suggested in the Minute.

[signature] 10/12

A draft no note to the
D.P. to is submitted for approval.
Please advise.

8/12/74

[signature] 8/12

[signature] 8/12

The despatch note is suggested

[signature] 8/12

[signature]

L.S.G.(P.H.) Department.

U.O. Note.

C.No.44236 from the Director of Public Health, R.No. 18/Hyg., dated 23-10-1934.

Factories - South Kanara District - Cashewnut factories - Abatement of smoke nuisance.

The Director of Industries has stated that according to the process of roasting cashewnuts patented by Messrs Pierce Leslie and Co., the smoke nuisance has almost been overcome but that there is loss of oil and that the royalty claimed by the firm is considered excessive.

The experiments initiated by the Industries Deptt. are stated to be designed to collect the maximum quantity of oil from the cashewnut shell in view of the importance of the industry and at the same time to extract good kernels without their getting overburnt or broken. It is stated that samples of cashewnuts roasted in the experimental roaster and the design of the roaster were shown to the manufacturers and have been considered by them to be good. The Director of Industries applied for a provision during the current year, of a sum of Rs.250/- for carrying on further experiments to see whether the roaster can be adapted for large scale roasting. The Government have sanctioned the expenditure.

The Principal, Government School of Technology has evolved a small hand machine on the principle of a nut cracker for decorticating the nuts without roasting so that the kernels may be taken out in full and the shells so obtained subjected subsequently to the process of extraction of the maximum quantity of oil therefrom. The Government have

sanctioned

sanctioned an expenditure of a sum of Rs.100/- during the current year to enable further experiments being carried out with the object of ascertaining whether it will be possible to adapt the machine for large scale manufacture.

The question is whether it is necessary to await the results of the experiments being carried on by the Industries Department. The process evolved by Messrs Pierce Leslie and Co., has overcome the smoke nuisance. The abatement of smoke nuisance is the primary concern of the Public Health Department and of the local authorities and considerations based on loss of oil involved in the process are only secondary. Unless any other suitable alternative can be devised the only course appears to be to enforce the adoption of the invention of Messrs Pierce Leslie and Co's in all the cashewnut factories.

The Director of Public Health may be requested U.O. to offer his remarks in the matter.

H.R.
8-12-34
...T.D.
8-12-34

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH
14 DEC1934
3829
MADRAS

D.P.H.

47881-

The almost complete abolition of the smoke nuisance is really the only factor which the public health department is concerned with. But when another series of Experiments are going on in the School of Technology, which claim the Extraction of maximum amount of oil as against a certain amount of loss of oil in terms Pierce Leslie & Co's invention, it would perhaps be better to await the results of such investigations before the Govt orders the adoption of any particular brand of machinery in all Cashew nut factories.

Should the manufacturer however wish to use Pierce Leslie & Co's invention knowing its merits and demerits, of his own accord, it would be his own affair.

Chief Examiner of Factories
18/12/34

A5276(1) Jo

D.P.H. No 3829-H49.
18/12/34.

The Secretary,
L.S.G. P.H Dept. No.

HR 20/1.

L.Sg(PH) Dept

Please see the remarks of the D.P.H. above. This dept may advise with him that it would be better to await the results of the investigations being carried on by the Industries dept in the matter.

The

The papers may be filed with
Govt no 1273 Pol dt 12.6.33. after
perusal by the Dev Dept. who
may be requested to send a further
report regarding the progress
of the experiments in due
course.

5/1/35 — 9/1 — J — Dy Secy (Dev)

Dev Dept

Leg/no 52/60-15 — 12/1

To AS.

May be perused and returned to L.S.G. (Remind DI two months hence) A.

KR 15.1.35 — hi 16.1 — KR 19.1.35 — L.S.G. — Leg (Pol)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 15 JAN 1935 DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The papers may be filed with Govt no 1273 Pol dt 12.6.33 (P) Dev. 210-II 15.1.35

Dev. no. 210-II 35 19.1.35

Leg 21/1 — Dy Secy 21/1

DY. SECY. TO GOVT 21 JAN 1935 L&Q SECTT.

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